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WHITE GUARDS HELP BARCELONA POLICE TO MAINTAIN ORDER

Eighteen Thousand Citizens, Known as Somatenes, Act as Armed Militia to Protect City in Case of a General Strike

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

BARCELONA, Spain.—It is too generally supposed that the remarkable development in social and economic affairs in Catalonia is confined to this region, and that other parts of Spain know or care little for it. It is, of course, a correct impression that Barcelona in thought and progress, political, social, commercial, and in other ways, is in advance of the rest of Spain, but other parts are now watching, studying, and learning from her, and a certain definite sympathy with the syndicalists of Catalonia, as frequently expressed in many widely separated places, is remarkable and significant.

Madrid, for example, cannot be said to be any stronghold of syndicalism, even though it is more of a manufacturing city than is generally supposed, and with its seat of government, its Casa del Pueblo, its various political headquarters, and its meetings of Labor leaders, is inevitably something of a center, and has the distinction of returning Socialists to Parliament in small blocs. But like most other capitals, there is, with the old dignity, a strong conservative element in Madrid, and it would have been a fair supposition that the doings at Barcelona would not have found the utmost sympathy in Madrid especially as there is often something of a disposition to resent the suggestion that the capital of Catalonia is progressing so much faster than other parts of Spain.

Madrid's Sympathy

But Madrid has been showing much interest in and sympathy with the Catalonians. There have been demonstrations of it, and the other day when there was a manifestation in favor of a general amnesty, there were disturbances in the Calle de Sevilla when terms of the utmost excretion were used in reference to Antonio Maura. The police had to charge to restore order. But all over Spain the unrest is increasing, and each day brings its fresh supply of strike and disturbance news.

Now one reads that at Bilbao the assistant barbers sacked two establishments where the employees refused to go on strike like the rest; at Cadix there is some trouble; at Huelva there is serious trouble between the master, bakers and their employers and the latter came out on strike; at Valencia there is a strike of unloaders at the docks and the governor feels it incumbent upon him to close a syndicalist center; at Madrid again, following upon many other small strikes, the aerated water and lemonade makers are found coming out.

But these are nothing to the shipyard and other strikes that have been started at Barcelona, the great lock-outs, and other most disquieting developments of the situation. The important newspaper, the *Veu de Catalunya*, regionalist but national and patriotic in regard to the existing situation, confesses sadly that in view of the rising tide of discontent and disturbance, the exceptional measures hitherto employed have failed and that some other mode of conciliation must be tried. The syndicalists are against the government; so are the regionalists who want the independence of Catalonia, but the two sections are, of course, worlds apart, though, strange to say, there is a disposition in other countries not to understand such a purely obvious elemental circumstance.

Bolshevism in the Army

Certain of the Syndicalist leaders have made great efforts, so it is declared, to sow the seeds of Bolshevism in the army, and they proposed to the troops that there should be established mixed committees of soldiers and workmen, such as they have in Russia. An audacious propaganda was pursued, and the army was most strenuously urged to make common cause with the workmen. The state of things was such that from this cause now, as from others on previous occasions, there was some cause to fear a revolutionary coup de main. A syndicalist journal, run by a man of the name of Pestafia, declared some weeks ago that when the time came the soldiers would make common cause with the workmen.

In face of all these great and increasing dangers the townspeople and those of the middle classes who did not feel themselves to be concerned with the syndicalists and their aims, and who only desired tranquillity and the preservation of property, felt that they must take some measures for their own protection in view of this menace of the army falling them. It was decided to revive the ancient somatenes in some modern form adapted to present requirements. The somatenes were a body of armed militia or "white guards," which in olden days used to exist in Catalonia for the maintenance of public order, and they derived their name from the fact that "Somaten" was their war cry when they had work to do. Meetings were called, the somatenes were organized, and all arrangements for their drilling and equipment made, and this bourgeois civilian fighting corps was definitely established.

So, on the day when the syndicalists,

believing themselves to be the masters of the situation set out to declare the general strike, 18,000 armed and drilled citizens faced the situation, and by their presence gave the soldiers to understand some of the dangers of mutiny. They were suddenly a controlling factor; this first success encouraged them and caused the authorities to look upon them with a new regard, and the somatenes quickly became an essential element in the preservation of public order. Captain-General Milans del Bosch being officially appointed to bring the organization of this citizen corps to the utmost degree of proficiency. Eighteen thousand peaceable citizens of good character have definitely enrolled themselves, and have been distributed for duty to different quarters and streets of the city. Each of them is armed, either with a Remington rifle, a 44 m. m. Winchester carbine, a sporting gun, or a revolver, and in every street there is a corporal of the somatenes who has under his orders a squad of 40 men keeping watch by day and by night.

The organization is really rather wonderful. The street corporals and their forces are united under a superior officer, known as the cabo barrio, in each quarter, and in each larger quarter or district there is a higher officer, with the assistance of a regular officer of the army with the rank of colonel, controlling the greater grouping. The entire organization of the somatenes is directed by a central commission, to which a general officer of the army acts as counselor. The arms have been purchased partly at the expense of the municipality. Attached to the somatenes is an automobile brigade with the duty of hastening with flying patrols to points at which there is danger or disturbance, and in the case of a general strike its functions also include the transport of food supplies to different parts of the city.

The success of these somatenes has been most remarkable; their moral effect is very great, as they are citizens with a full stake in the future of the country and the city, workers like the syndicalists themselves, though not in the trades, and are unassociated with the government or the army, except in the present voluntary sense. Not only is the system to be extended to other parts of Spain where it would be of obvious advantage, such as Valencia, Zaragoza, Seville, and, as some say, even Madrid, though it is understood that the idea has met with difficulties in the capital, but the fair fame of the corps and its remarkable efficiency has spread to foreign countries, and from both Switzerland and Italy there have been official inquiries concerning the system and the method of working. In Barcelona it is freely admitted that the somatenes have been of extreme value in their assistance of the police.

VACCINATION TEST CASE IN HAVERHILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts.—A test case to determine the status of the vaccination law is to be brought here. About three weeks ago the city authorities ruled that the children of Percy Spofford should not be permitted to attend the public schools until they had been vaccinated. Mr. Spofford did not comply with the order, and his children are still out of school.

The school board has decided that it would be best for application to be made for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to permit the children to attend school, in order to carry the issue speedily to the Supreme Court.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S REPORT PUBLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Thursday).—Admiral Jellicoe's report recommends that the British and Australian Far Eastern fleet within five years, include 8 dreadnaughts, 8 battle cruisers, 10 cruisers, 43 destroyers, 36 submarines, Great Britain, to pay for 75, Australia for 20 and New Zealand 75. It also recommends harbor vessels and convoys as a defense against submarines and aircraft.

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TREATY HEDGED IN BY RESERVATIONS

Fourteen Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Blanket Provision Prepared by Senator Lodge Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate concluded its labors last night, the Versailles document had been hedged by no less than 14 reservations, which, as viewed by the Democratic leaders, are of such drastic character as to render it questionable if President Wilson will advise his followers to accede to the program as the alternative to rejection of the Treaty.

Faced with this formidable array of resolutions, which made John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, and an Administration stalwart, declare that the opposition had "dressed the Treaty and the League in swaddling clothes," it looks as if, after all, the Republican majority is in a fair way to get more than even for the defeat of textual amendments. Veiled threats continued to come from the Administration ranks yesterday that the President could never accept such a program as the Republican opposition is preparing, and that his faithful adherents in the Senate would be compelled to vote against a ratifying resolution embodying reservations of so stringent a character.

Reservations Adopted

In addition to the 10 reservations and the preamble adopted on Wednesday, four were reported from the committee yesterday. Of the three passed over on the previous day the one stipulating that the League shall endeavor to abolish traffic in women and children was adopted, but embodied in reservation No. 4, which gives the United States full control over all domestic questions and "full power for suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs."

The committee also adopted the reservation stipulating that no appointment of United States representatives shall be made to the council or the assembly of the League or to commissions created under the Treaty without the consent and approval of the United States Senate.

The third one which went over, but was approved yesterday, retains for the United States Government complete jurisdiction over the office of alien property custodian.

On the initiative of John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, who throughout the fight in the committee voted with the Republican majority, a reservation was adopted which eliminates the United States Government from all connection with the administration of the former colonial possessions of the German Government. It says: "The United States Government declines to accept any interest as trustee or in her own right or any responsibility for the government or the disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany in which Germany renounces her rights and titles to the principal allied and associated powers under Articles 119 to 127 inclusive of the Treaty of Peace."

Blanket Reservation by Mr. Lodge

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee and majority leader, was authorized to draw up a fourteenth reservation stipulating that the United States reserves to itself final determination of all questions concerning the vital interests and national honor of the country, this apparently to cover questions which might conceivably be overlooked by the Americanizing forces.

The reservation is blanket in character and similar to a declaration embodied in the Root treaties of 1908. James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and one of the bitterest opponents of the League covenant, appeared before the committee to urge

this reservation, which was forthwith adopted, probably in deference to the Missouri Senator's signal service to the "irreconcilables."

As one more reservation, to cover the Johnson amendment equalizing the voting power of the United States and the British Empire, will be adopted, the total will reach 15, though some members of the committee, with a sense of humor, expressed regret that it could not have stuck to the "sacred 14 points."

Substitute for Johnson Amendment

The following resolution to substitute for the amendment of the Senator from California was submitted to the Senate yesterday by Irvin L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and is probably the form which the committee will recommend:

"That the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision or finding of the council or assembly in which any member or its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire have in the aggregate more than one vote or in case of any dispute between the United States and any member in which such member or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire united with it politically shall have voted."

By a vote of 6 to 11 the committee refused to approve of a reservation submitted by Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, which would render the League null and void unless within two years conscription had been abolished in time of peace and unless the British Government had taken steps in the meantime to solve the Irish question and render Egypt "sovereign and independent."

ACTION IS URGED ON RAILROAD BILL

Senator Cummins, Author of Reorganization Measure in United States Senate, Advises Its Enactment Before Adjournment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Cummins railroad bill, designed as a permanent solution of the transportation system of the United States, was formally submitted to the Senate yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Committee. In introducing the bill, its author, A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, served notice on the Senate that it would be against the vital interests of the country for Congress to adjourn, even for a brief period, until railroad legislation was enacted.

Proposing return of the roads to the owners on the last day of the month in which the legislation is enacted, the bill provides for unified operation of the roads in regional systems under strict federal supervision, but maintaining private ownership as heretofore, though regulating incomes and upkeep and the use of facilities.

Opposition Shaping

As soon as the majority report is filed, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, will submit a minority report, in which he will oppose the return of the roads to private ownership, and advocate a radical program of government ownership. It is understood the policy to be urged by the Wisconsin Senator will embody some of the features of the so-called Plumb plan, espoused and put forward by the railroad brotherhoods.

"I am introducing a bill on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Committee," said Senator Cummins, "and will present a detailed report, discussing its provisions, within a few days. Immediately after the German treaty is disposed of, I shall urge that it be taken up, to the exclusion of all other business, and pressed to action."

Said Senator Cummins read a letter from Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, explaining the necessity for early legislation. He pointed out that uncertainty as to proposed legislation makes it impossible for either the government or the railroad companies to go forward with arrangements for acquiring necessary equipment and materials, and making the necessary extensions and improvements.

Betterments Needed

During 1918, very little could be accomplished in these directions, and in 1919, there has been an almost complete cessation, consequently there must be extensive expenditures along this line in 1920. Placing orders for materials and making other preliminary arrangements must be taken up immediately, else it will be impossible to accomplish the work during the coming year. Mr. Hines pointed out that even a delay of 30 days might have the effect of practically losing the entire 1920 season as a working period for such improvements.

"I feel that Congress should, as early as possible, take up this measure," said Senator Cummins, "because nothing is now so vital to the country as the solution of this set of questions. I shall, when the Treaty is out of the way, with the support of the entire committee and, I believe, of every Senator, press the bill before the Senate. I make this statement because there has been some feeling that Congress should adjourn early in November. I feel that this is quite impossible, and that to take such a course would deserve the condemnation of all right thinking people. It would involve a great disaster for Congress to adjourn before this bill is passed."

RUSSIAN BLOCKADE IS NOT INSTITUTED

Neutrals and Germany Asked to Help to Prevent Communication With Parts of Russia Controlled by Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—No blockade of Russia in the technical sense of the term had been instituted, Cecil B. Harmsworth stated in the House of Commons at question time today, but the associated governments had transmitted a note to the neutral governments, inviting their cooperation in preventing any communication between their nationals and the parts of Russia controlled by the Soviet Government. The note had also been transmitted to the German Government through the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission, requesting it to take similar action.

House in Critical Mood

Members Put Ministers Through Cross-Examination as to Reductions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The resumption of the parliamentary session yesterday aroused unusual public interest, as was evidenced by the exceptionally large crowd outside the Houses of Parliament and even at Downing Street. The House of Commons itself was found in an independent and critical mood which would give satisfaction to those who maintain that a vigorous and independent House is the best safeguard for the Nation against direct action and other disruptive tendencies on the one hand, and on the other hand, against the growth of the bureaucracy, which was the natural result of the war.

Yesterday, therefore, the members were found putting the ministers, great and small, through a severe cross-examination, as to the reduction of their departments, swollen by the exceptional and temporary duties cast upon them by the late war. The ministers' replies revealed marked reductions, though possibly not enough to satisfy economists.

Claims on Premier's Time

Another sign of the insistence of the House of Commons upon its constitutional status, now that the war is over, was the demand from the members that the Prime Minister should be present more in the House. Mr. Lloyd George met the request goodly, asking the indulgence of the House somewhat longer, as the claims upon his time were still as heavy as they had been while the war was in progress.

As showing the government's determination to aim at the pre-war standard of army expenditure, Winston Spencer Churchill announced the next year the Army expenditure will be some £38,000,000, or one-fifth of the gross expenditure for the current year.

As to the general financial situation, J. Austen Chamberlain promised to lay the papers on the table on Monday showing the revised estimates, after which an early opportunity will be given for a general debate on the national financial situation. He will not introduce another budget this year.

Expenditures and Income

In written replies to questions, Mr. Chamberlain gave the daily expenditure for six months ending September 30 as £4,224,000, and the daily income as £2,508,000, but he pointed out that the bulk of the income tax is collected in the March quarter, so that even in perfectly normal years, receipts in the first six months are much below half of the total of the 12 months. For the reasons explained, the normal tendency is accentuated this year.

The debt redeemable before March 31, 1924, Mr. Chamberlain stated, is approximately £2,420,000,000. The obligations of the Allies to this country total £1,622,000,000, and those of the dominions and colonies £186,000,000.

Apart from questions of business yesterday there was resumed a discussion of the Aliens Restriction Act. The government opposed the new clause prohibiting employment by any firm of more than 25 per cent of aliens and this was defeated by 205 votes to 130. During the discussion, the House showed itself very critical of the method of procedure by orders-in-council as being an undesirable intrusion upon Parliament's prerogative of legislation. In this alert and critical, but not captious mood, therefore, the House resumed its work with its attention closely fixed, as is its historical right of the House, on finance.

Warning to German Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Moscow wireless message transmitted a statement from Mr. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to the German Government, drawing the latter's attention to the fact that "if Germany gives an undertaking to participate in the blockade of Soviet Russia, this will be regarded by the Soviet Government as a deliberate act of hostility."

A further message conveys a similar warning to the Belgian Government,

should the latter tolerate "a recruiting campaign on Belgian territory of detachments destined to fight against Soviet Russia."

No Modifications Regarding Indemnity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—At question time in the House of Commons today, Cecil B. Harmsworth stated that no modifications had been made in the Peace Treaty respecting the contributions to be made by Germany. Steps to recover the indemnity could not, however, be formally taken, he said, until the Treaty was fully ratified. Mr. Bonar Law stated that the financial position of the country would be discussed on Wednesday next and on Thursday if desired.

"Drastic Reduction in Personnel"

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, has sent a memorandum to the general staff giving notification of a drastic reduction in personnel by the end of the year. The staff will be reduced 40 per cent below the number of officers enrolled on August 1, at which time the staff had been already reduced by 5000 men.

NEW REPUBLIC IN HEROIC STRUGGLE

Armenia Confidently Appeals to the United States for Further Aid—Her Needs Are Stated at a Meeting in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—What Armenia is asking of the United States, and the confident hope that she will get it, were expressed at a luncheon given here yesterday by the American Committee for Armenian Independence in honor of the Armenian mission to this country.

Armenia asks the United States to loan her money, food, and supplies; to cooperate with her in the repatriation of 1,000,000 refugees and others who want to be settled within Armenia; to aid her in the extension and reorganization of her governmental system; to send 2000 or 3000 marines to hold the rail line from Batum on the Black Sea to the Armenian frontier; that economic help be sent to enable the organization of an Armenian army of 30,000 men, and to send provisions for the feeding of the civil population until the next crop.

Among the speakers who testified to these needs were Hovhannes Katchaznuni, former Prime Minister of Armenia, now leader of the Armenian mission to the United States; Prof. Abraham Hagopian of Robert College, a vice-president of the Armenian delegation to the Peace Conference; Dr. Garo Padermajian, also a vice-president of the delegation, and diplomatic representative of the Armenian Republic to the United States; Vahan Cardashian, Dr. Albert Shaw, Jacob Gould Schurman, and Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson of Seattle, Washington, a native Armenian. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and chairman of the American Committee for Armenian Independence, was chairman.

People Full of Hope

Mr. Padermajian said: "In the name of the people and Republic of Armenia I beg to express sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the great and noble people of America for the many eloquent evidences of friendship which they have shown us in our hour of trial. But permit me to say the Armenian is not unworthy of your friendship. During his 2000 years' history he has given convincing proofs of receptivity to high culture and a high standard of civilization. Today the Armenian people, arms in hand, stand determined to reconstruct their devastated homes. The Armenian is indeed exhausted and overtaxed, but full of hope and dogged determination. The Armenian entered the war on the side of the powers of the entente and the associated nations with the hope and faith that at the conclusion of a war which has been fought for the liberation of nationalities and the vindication of outraged rights, he would be given possession of the heritage of his ancestors. All we are asking of you is moral and material aid for a brief period so that our infant Republic may have time and opportunity to consolidate its authority. We have absolute faith that the powers of the entente and particularly this great Republic of America will not deny us that little help."

American Protection Asked

Mr. Hagopian said what was wanted was an independent Armenia under America's protection. By "independent" he meant only a nation "free altogether from the Turkish yoke."

Dr. Schurman believed there would be a League of Nations in which America would join the other civilized nations in the international duties of preserving peace and establishing righteousness. He was not discouraged by opposition to the League. There would be a League in which the voice of America would be heard, and no small nation could appeal to her more strongly than Armenia.

Mrs. Lamson spoke with enthusiasm of the loyalty of Armenian women who had helped through years of persecution to preserve the Armenian racial purity, racial customs, religious integrity, and language.

CONFERENCE ENDS, ANOTHER TAKES UP UNFINISHED WORK

President Wilson in Effect Dismisses Employers Group and Requests Public Representatives to Continue Deliberations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Industrial Conference, called by the President "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry . . . and for the purpose of enabling us to work out if possible in a genuine spirit of cooperation a practicable association based upon a real community of interest which will redound to the welfare of all our people," has come to an end without realizing these high aims. The Labor group withdrew on Wednesday and the employers group was practically dismissed yesterday.

This left the group representing the public, and appointed by the President, alone prepared to carry on the business of the conference, but, as the conference was declared adjourned, it will function as a new body, beginning perhaps, where it is generally believed the larger body should have begun, with the enunciation of industrial fundamentals and with the preparation of a program which may be developed into a useful foundation in the treatment of the great problems of Capital and Labor, and with proposals for the solution of difficulties which may be useful and acceptable to both.

First Meeting Held

Almost every member of the conference had plans in his pocket or in his thought. John Spargo made a program which was most comprehensive and carefully worked out, and which may be used as the basis for the new work. A meeting was held by the group at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the situation was informally talked over. In addition to initiating a program toward which progress can be made instead of one which will be hampered by a stumbling block at the beginning, the group, or the conference, as it may now be called, has a number of important resolutions, introduced early in the original sessions, but never acted on because of the continued discussion and disagreement over the steel strike and collective bargaining resolutions. One was the plan of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. There were others proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry S. Dennison, Robert S. Brookings, and Charles W. Eliot. These can be taken up and acted upon as the deliberations proceed, or others may be introduced to take their places, owing to the changed conditions under which the work is being carried on.

At the meeting held by the public group sitting as a new conference, a letter was read by Franklin K. Lane from the President's secretary, and a committee of five persons consisting of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., John Spargo, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Ward M. Burgess, and Thomas D. Jones was appointed to draw up tentative plans and report to the conference at 2:30 this afternoon.

J. J. Forrester, because of his Labor affiliations, has withdrawn from the public group. It is believed that additions may be made to the group and that it will be empowered to call in experts, and, in short, to act as a committee of inquiry into existing conditions, reporting later on the results and making recommendations.

Mr. Rockefeller was in consultation last evening with John Donlin, Frank Morrison, and William H. Johnston, members of the Labor group.

Dissolution of Conference

The circumstances under which the industrial conference was dissolved yesterday were dramatic. From 9:30 o'clock the members waited for Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who was said to be in conference with the President, and it was not until 12:30 o'clock that he struck the desk with his gavel and for the last time, ordered the conference to be in order. The center seats, which Labor had occupied for several days—to be near the employers as requested by Harry A. Wheeler—were vacant. One or two Labor men came in and carried off portfolios. The members from the left and right groups loitered about the corridors. Several times there were false rumors that Mr. Lane was about to appear. When he finally came, the members sank into their seats and it was very quiet as the chairman said: "This body was called together primarily for the purpose of seeing if it was not possible to frame a platform upon which Labor and Capital, cooperatively, could work together. By the going out of the group of Labor, the nature of the conference necessarily has been changed, because it is impossible for Labor and Capital in this conference to work together and create a program upon which they can both stand."

"Therefore, it is the President's desire that I should express to the gentlemen of the employers group, who have expressed their willingness to stay, his desire that the nature of the conference itself should, because of the change of conditions, be changed, and that the work should be carried on by the public group, inas-

much as the burden of these quarrels that exist in industry falls ultimately upon the public.

Public Group Asked to Report

"It seems proper that the group representing the mass of the people at large should undertake to find that machinery by which there can be reconciliation or adjustment of peace, or a way to solve any of these problems or all of them in the interests of the great body of our people, recognizing the fact that the people of the United States are greater than any part of the people—that we are first a body of Americans and, as a body, wish to move forward, no matter what the clash between interests may be.

"And so, gentlemen, the public group will be asked to make a report, give advice and suggestions as to the industrial policy of this country, these to be presented to the President; and in dismissing you, I want to call your attention to the character of the weather this morning. It looks gloomy. It is a change from the bright and cold and hard sunlight of yesterday, in which things were more tense and less soft than they are this morning, but this is the kind of weather we in the west call 'growing weather.' In this immediate neighborhood, it is the rule among the farmers to get in their seed on the 21st or 22d of October. Then if rain falls the seed has its chance, so that the kind of weather that greets us this morning is not as unkind as it may appear to be.

Delegates Thanked

"I wish to thank all of the gentlemen of this conference for their courtesy to the chair and express the hope that those of you who may continue this work, who may desire to go on until some arrangement by which we can see a more happy relation between contending elements in this country may be brought about, and that is the spirit of this land. You have met in sight of a great monument that has been erected to President Lincoln and in sight of a monument that has been erected to Washington. Those two men incorporate in themselves the very essence and spirit of our country. They regarded no class; they regarded no interest as at all comparable with the interest of the whole public. Washington was, to my mind, the very incarnation of political democracy. He represented the struggle of the last century, the freeing of men from political bondage, the giving to them an opportunity to manage their own affairs and make their own destinies as a political unit.

"Gentlemen, again I thank you, and I announce now that this conference, as at present constituted, is adjourned."

Nature of a Sentence

It seemed in the nature of a sentence that was being solemnly pronounced by Secretary Lane as spokesman for the President. One group was not there to hear it; the other group, which had been unable to contribute anything to a solution of the difficulties, was no longer of use and was practically dismissed.

Harry A. Wheeler of the employers group said he did not believe all the work of the conference was lost. Although it had been impossible for the men of his group to make concessions of any sort, he said, he was in the position of approving efforts to unionize all the shops in the country, yet the work that had been done by them and the others would form a basis for any other conference that should take up a similar work with better chances of success. He declared that the last resolution which had been introduced would have been misunderstood throughout the country, and that the words "without discrimination," which were held to have made it possible of acceptance by all, were words that were used in a peculiar sense by laboring men and would be so understood by them.

L. F. Loree, of the same group, said: "The whole history of the conference proceeding made it perfectly clear that if the American Federation of Labor can bring it about it will not be possible for any man to work in the United States unless he belongs to a trade organization within the American Federation of Labor."

Judge Gary Not Present

Elbert H. Gary did not meet with the public group yesterday having gone to New York, and it is believed that he will resign from the group, with which he has not been in sympathy in most of its transactions. There may be some other changes, but it is believed that most of the men are imbued with a high sense of their responsibility at this critical time and will stick to their posts.

Samuel Gompers made it plain yesterday that the Labor group had no intention of trying to resume negotiations. In fact, the hands of the federation officials are very full in these days with their own affairs, working out plans for the support of authorized strikes, trying to discourage those which are unauthorized, and taking care of other Labor problems.

It was learned yesterday that two great factories in the middle west were about to be taken over by unions, a significant step as to one side of union development which has not made much progress in this country. A straw that indicates how strongly supported Labor was in the last day is found in the fact that the vote for the Gompers resolution not only carried the Labor and public groups, but came within one vote of winning in the employers group.

Position of Farmers

Though Anomalous Placed, They Have Made Valuable Contacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The anomalous position of the farmers in the industrial conference gave rise to much comment. Placed between the employers group, they were entirely out of sympathy with the ideas of capitalists and voted in oppo-

sition to their associates on almost every point.

It cannot be said, however, that the farmers' representatives were wholly dissatisfied. They had an opportunity to place conspicuously on record their own ideas and plans and to enlighten men who know little about farming conditions regarding the industrial side of agriculture, the new consciousness that is springing up in the farming class, the awakening to the value of organization, and the influence that the farmers will wield when they are better organized.

Not all of the advantage the farmers' representatives derived from the conference was academic, either. This was indicated by the informal but important conference held between them and several representatives of Labor, in which common interest, plans for closer cooperation and possible combinations for mutual advantage were discussed. There was also a conference last evening between several representatives of the farmers and members of the railroad brotherhoods. The results of this conference were not made public, but it is considered of great significance that men of two such powerful groups, which have until recently been thought to have little in common, should come together to discuss the economic and industrial conditions which confront the country. The farmers, as producers, and the railroad workers, intimately connected with the distribution of food products, have an enormous power in their hands if they see fit to combine.

What is not often thought of is the fact that the farmers are consumers as well as producers, and that they have seen the prices of everything they use on the farm increase in price, sometimes as much as 200 per cent. It is true that they want to sell their produce for a high price, as does every one else, but it does not follow that there is nothing in common between the farmer and the consumer or the farmer and Labor. They both can make common cause against the men who make the great profits between the producer and the consumer. Farmers are, equally with Labor, interested in collective bargaining. Farmers are not only awakening to a sense of their relations with other industries, but are planning to go more actively into politics, where again it would be possible for them to make strong combinations with Labor.

VISCOUNT FRENCH DENOUNCES SINN FEIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday).—Speaking at Wallasey, Cheshire, yesterday Viscount French said that the government was anxious to give all classes and all denominations of Irishmen self-determination, but that law and order must be finally and properly established.

He declared that the "self-constituted and illegal Sinn Fein Government" possessed a secret army in the "Irish volunteers," attached to which, he said, were bodies of nothing more or less than assassins, whose business it was to commit pillage and murder on the police and soldiers or any of the community who questioned their decrees or orders or endeavored to oppose them.

A complete system of intimidation, he declared, existed throughout the whole population, who were frightened and bullied into screening these men and refusing to give evidence against them. He asked them to remember that, when they heard talk of "coercion."

SOLDIERS' COUNCILS TO BE DISSOLVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. HELSINKI, Finland (Thursday).—Reports reaching Helsinki from Russia indicate that the Bolshevik soldiery is inferior to that employed during the operations in the spring and that the authorities at Moscow are making strenuous efforts to improve the fighting value of their troops. Leon Trotsky, who is now in Moscow proposes to dissolve immediately all soldiers' councils at the front and to create a supreme command for all the Soviet armies. It is also reported that Appelbaum Zinoviev, head of the Petrograd Soviet, has promised the officers in the forces around Petrograd that the Bolshevik commissars will be recalled from the front and that the officers will be allowed complete freedom of action.

ITALIAN COMMANDER ARRIVES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—Gen. Armando Diaz arrived in London this afternoon. The Italian Commander-in-chief was welcomed at the station by Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir Henry Wilson, Earl Haig, Philip Kerr, the representative of the Prime Minister, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Italian Ambassador with the Marchioness Imperial and the members of the Embassy staff. General Diaz was given a cordial reception on stepping from the train. Tomorrow he will be made an honorary freeman of the city of London and presented with a sword of honor.

CANDIDATES AT ISLE OF THANET ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—At the Isle of Thanet by-election, Edmond Harnsworth, son of Lord Rothermere, will stand as the "anti-waste" candidate. He may be officially adopted by the Conservatives, though Sir Walter de Frece is another possibility. The Labor and Liberal parties will also run candidates.

PLANS OF GENERAL JUDENITCH SHOWN

General Dobrjansky in London Says Moscow and Petrograd Will Be Liberated Soon—German Evacuation Suspended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—General Dobrjansky has arrived in England as General Judenitch's official representative, coming straight from the front which he left on October 12. His mission is to explain the needs of the Russian Northwest Army, in London and Paris, and to confer with the Russian representatives in the latter capital.

In an interview yesterday General

no one ignorant of how to read and write in the Alsatian dialect shall be a candidate for election.

The principal instigator of the movement is an anarchist, Kössler, by name, professor in the Strasbourg Technical School. Thirty-five thousand marks, alleged to be of German origin, have been found in his possession and it is also reported that he recently presented Jean Longuet, the French Socialist deputy, to a Mr. Grunelius, a German whose son, a Berlin official, has been in direct relations with the Baden-Baden Neutralist Committee.

Mr. Longuet declares he is the victim of an electoral plot and has telegraphed Mr. Millerand to protest against the reports which have been put in circulation against him. The police have discovered that in their last secret meeting the conspirators decided to carry on a campaign in the press against French rule in Alsace, this demonstration to be begun on November 9, in order to coincide with the Spartacist outbreak in Germany.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph
Earl Curzon of Kedleston

Former Lord President of the Council, who succeeds A. J. Balfour as Foreign Secretary

EARL CURZON IS FOREIGN SECRETARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—It is officially announced that Earl Curzon of Kedleston succeeds A. J. Balfour as Foreign Secretary, while Mr. Balfour succeeds Lord Curzon as Lord President of the Council.

George Nathaniel Curzon, first Earl Curzon of Kedleston, is a man of much versatility. In his early days at Oxford, for he is a Balliol man, it is recorded of him that he was wont to profess two great ambitions, one to be president of the Oxford Union and the other to be Viceroy of India. The first of these he achieved in 1880, and the second just 19 years later. Lord Curzon is, of course, a great traveler, and his journeys through central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, and Korea have resulted in the publication of books on several of these countries, which have come to be recognized as standard works. He has also made excursion into the region of belles-lettres, one of his latest works, "War Poems and Other Translations," being published in 1915. Lord Curzon, who entered Parliament in 1886, was Undersecretary of State for India from 1891 to 1892, and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1895 to 1898. He was appointed Lord President of the Council in 1916.

HOLLAND MAY RAISE A FORCED LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday).—The Dutch Government yesterday introduced a bill for raising a forced loan of 450,000,000 florins, bearing interest at 5 per cent and redeemable in 15 years.

In the course of the debate in the

"A Rose By Any Other Name Would Smell as Sweet"

And the Colonial Cookie under its new name,

Cape Cod Cookie

Is the same cookie with the same universal appeal that made it in the beginning what it is today—the most unique, satisfying sugar cookie we have yet seen.

A helpful sugar saver (no small item in these days of empty sugar bowls and restricted menus), which pleases both adult and child, and is just the thing for lunch box or table.

We have them fresh daily from the ovens of the Johnson Educator Food Co., packed thirty pieces to the pound in substantial cartons.

Lb. 29c 2 lbs. 55c

SERVE THEM WITH COON Cheese, lb. 52c

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

85 Summer St., 87 Causeway St., 274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall Sq. BOSTON

SURRENDER OF FIVE SHIPS ASKED

Supreme Council Makes Request to Germany—Removal of Dutch Crews Is Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Supreme Council has requested Germany to surrender the five ships which were not handed over with the rest of the German mercantile marine on the pretext that the vessels were sold by their owners in 1915-16 to Dutch companies and were consequently Dutch property by the terms of the armistice.

Under the convention which was signed at Treves in January, 1919, Germany agreed to place the whole German merchant fleet under the control and flag of the allied and associated powers. The German Government has been repeatedly informed by the president of the Allied Naval Armistice Commission that the allied and associated powers do not recognize any transfer of enemy tonnage under neutral flags or ownership during the war except by special consent and that consequently the German Government is required to send without delay to the Fifth of Forth for delivery to the allied and associated powers the five ships, the Johann Heinrich Burchard, the William Oswald, the Braunschweig, the Denderas and the Nassau.

The German Government is also requested to remove the Dutch crews which are on board these ships and substitute German crews for them, to have removed forthwith the Dutch name and Dutch port of registration, temporarily painted on each vessel, to permit free inspection of the William Oswald by officers representing the allied powers, whenever desired by them, and to have the Nassau and the Braunschweig brought down the River Weser from Bremen toward Bremerhaven by German crews and berthed wherever directed by the allied senior naval officer in German waters.

The German Government is further requested to acknowledge the communication immediately on its receipt and to reply to it.

Question of Validity of Commissions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Confirmation of the State Department's refusal to permit Americans to sit on the Treaty commissions until the Treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate is a distinct disappointment to the allied powers, while the Germans have intimated that unless America is represented, they will attack the validity of the commissions, especially the reparations commission.

Marshal Foch Before Council

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(Havas).—Marshal Foch appeared before the Supreme Council today to outline the preparations for the military occupation of regions in which, according to the Peace Treaty, plebiscites will be held and other military measures involved in the coming into effect of the Treaty.

Inter-Allied Controllers to Be Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The inter-allied controllers who are to be the members of the boundary commissions, plebiscite commissions, and the commission of administration of certain districts, under the supervision of the League of Nations, are to be named on Thursday.

Ukraine's Attitude Toward Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Ukrainian special diplomatic mission in London has addressed a note to the Foreign Office affirming that the Ukrainian Government's attitude toward the Bolsheviki remains unchanged and also repudiating insinuations that the Petlura Government has relations with the Germans.

VEGEX Entirely Vegetable

Used by noted Chefs and Cooks for the making of many delicious dishes. Sample and literature free upon request.

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS 702 Tremont Street, Boston, U.S.A.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL This afternoon at 2:30 and Sat. Eve. at 8:00

Boston Symphony Orchestra

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor Limited number seats available for Sat. Eve.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

85 Summer St., 87 Causeway St., 274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall Sq. BOSTON

FARMERS TELL OF INTERFERENCE

Wagons Stopped and Milk Poured Into Road, They Testify at Conspiracy Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Farmers who attempted to deliver milk to the distributing companies during the milk strike in April, 1916, testified yesterday at the trial of eight officials of the Milk Producers Association of the Chicago District that their wagons were stopped and their milk poured into the road in a number of instances by members of the association. The officials of the association were indicted for conspiracy to fix the price at which milk was sold by farmers to the milk distributors of Chicago.

Ernest C. Robb, superintendent of the Borden plant at Marengo, Illinois, an agency which buys milk from farmers, bottles it and ships it to Chicago for distribution by the Borden Company, testified that his supply of milk was entirely cut off for 10 days during the milk strike by the activities of the members of the association in interfering with farmers' deliveries.

John M. Meir, who was manager of the Crystal Lake, Illinois, plant of the Bowman Dairy Company at the time of the milk strike, said that he had always bought milk from the farmers on six months' contracts at a price set by the Chicago office of the Bowman Company, and that after the strike he paid higher prices for his milk. These prices, he said, were posted in bulletins of the Milk Producers Association.

GROCERS TELL OF PACKER CAR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Witnesses for the National Wholesale Grocers Association, on the stand in their case against the railroads and packers before the Interstate Commerce Commission here, declared yesterday that the packers, by their "expedited service" on refrigerator cars, were given a decided advantage over wholesale grocers.

The principal witness during the day was L. F. Berry, traffic manager for Reed, Murdock & Co. of Chicago, who declared the company, on account of the superior service given the packers, at one time considered buying refrigerator cars of its own, but that the officials connected with the Pere Marquette Railroad said the company would not be able to get special service, even if it did have the cars. Application was also made to the Illinois Central Railroad, he said, for an extension of refrigerator service for the general public, but his people were told such service could not be given except whole carloads were shipped. In such a case an effort would be made to extend the service. The road at that time gave the packers refrigerator car service to 500 towns, Mr. Berry testified, and the general public service was about 35.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

3500

SILK WAISTS

Seems like a tremendous number; well, it is. But it is about the quantity Chandler & Co. must carry to give a proper assortment now at the very beginning of the great waist season of the year. There are hundreds and hundreds of waists at seven dollars and a half to ten dollars—hundreds and hundreds at twelve dollars and a half to fifteen dollars—hundreds and hundreds at eighteen dollars to twenty-seven dollars and a half, and so on, fifty dollars to ninety-five dollars. This of course represents great purchasing, which means the lowest prices possible. It means the important fact of all sizes; it means the very latest thing in waists and blouses for both women and misses. Right now is the beginning of the great waist season and fifty thousand dollars' worth of silk waists means a great opening.

Think of It! There are hundreds, yes, thousands of the latest models, in all the newest styles, from the simply trimmed waists up to the elaborate ones with beautiful, real laces. Hundreds of tailored and semi-tailored effects; wonderfully beautiful waists for afternoon; charming waists for dinner or theatre, with length of sleeve anywhere from top of shoulder down to the wrist. They say that the Paris designers have given great attention to the new features of dresses. We know that they have developed some of the most charming models in waists ever produced—especially those in Georgette. And why not? Georgette in a waist is becoming, no matter in what manner it is made up; no material takes such soft, delicate colors. And then there are the tailored Satin and Crepe de Chine Waists, and, in addition, many charming net waists.

No wonder we are proud to announce in big type that we are now prepared to show 3500 Silk Waists

5.75 7.50 to 10.50 to 16.50 to \$95



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Harpist's Fingers

Two hundred members of the Professional Musicians Association of New South Wales—a fifth of the total membership—served at the front in the great war. Returned men tell with much relish the story of a distinguished harpist who in peace times devoted a great deal of time daily to the care and preparation of his fingers. "The last time we heard about him he was mixing cement in a tunnel in France," was the report which they gave at a welcome home in Sydney.

Milestones

One of the many curious effects of the war was the way it put news into cold storage. Almost every day that passes, in England as elsewhere, some story or other is gaining publicity, and is being eagerly read and discussed, which, if peace had reigned instead of war during the past five years, would have, long since, been forgotten in the back files of the newspapers. Thus Major Hesketh-Prichard, one time famous as a cricketer, and now famous as a soldier, has been pouring out news as to the many ingenious devices resorted to at the front in establishing an observation post. There is for instance the case of the milestone. It stood on the summit of a little ridge at the cross roads, between the two front line trenches. The French photographed the milestone, had a facsimile made of it in thin steel with a gauze-covered observation hole, and successfully changed the real thing for the dummy by night; in this way gaining a perfect observation post in the center of no-man's land. Thus some milestones even have greatness thrust upon them.

Dueling at Heidelberg

Germany being on a peace basis and looking forward to a new era under a new form of government, the undergraduates of Heidelberg are reported to have resumed the custom of dueling, which, as one remembers, the Prussian idea held worthy of encouragement as a fine training for manly development. But the resumption does not please all Germans, and the opinion of the German author, Herbert Eulenberg, printed in the Berliner Tageblatt, probably coincides with that of many of his readers. Do these dueling undergraduates, he asks, "not know that such barbarian relics as the students' dueling craze are responsible for the refusal of the western peoples to admit us to their community? I do not want to over-estimate what, after all, is a mere undergraduate prank. But it is significant that the English command at Bonn in one of its first orders issued prohibited undergraduate duels in the university, thereby earning the gratitude of all really serious and academically minded men." The western world, however, can hardly be blamed if it doubts that the resumption is no more than a "mere undergraduate prank," and the idea that the student duel, after five years without it, is being resumed in German universities will certainly not help Germany in gaining the much-needed respect of the world beyond her borders.

The History of the Chinese Cash

With the end of the war comes the end, one may believe, of an odd spectacle sometimes seen in the neighborhood of Tsinan, Tsingtau, and doubtless of other Chinese cities—the sight of a Chinese coolie pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with coins on their way to be melted down for the metal. War conditions raised the price of brass and copper to such an extent that it was found profitable to purchase coins and melt them, a practice which brought inconvenience, for it materially reduced the circulating medium. Laws were passed against it, but they seem to have been more or less successfully evaded, and wheelbarrows continued to be used in supplying the smelters. Thus is added another incident in the long history of Chinese cash, which began 3000 years and more ago with the circulation of coins that had the shape of knives, still to be seen used as paper knives by foreigners in China who have picked them up searching for antiquities. Other shapes were introduced, and before the Chou dynasty, about 600 B. C., the Chinese currency was ax-shaped and spade-shaped as well as knife-shaped. At that time round coins with a hole in them, so that they might be held together with a cord, were introduced and found much more convenient.

Gorgeously Dressed Morlacchi Men

There is one spot of the modern world where the men dress as gorgeously as the women. Among the Morlacchi, or peasants of northern Dalmatia, the women are gay enough

to look at, but their men folk are gayer. Like peasant garb the world over, the costumes have remained the same from year to year, and will doubtless continue unchanged for years to come, however the land may find itself after the situation which involves it with Flume is finally settled. The women wear short skirts, almost hidden under aprons embroidered in bright colors, with loose white waists and white linen kerchiefs serving as headgear for the older women, and little red caps for the girls. Large, quaint earrings are common, and so are necklaces and rings to match, and on her arm the Morlacchi woman is likely to carry a great bag of the same material as her apron for the transportation of miscellaneous packages and a permanent equipment of knitting. The men are more gorgeous, going about their business in large, dark-blue knee breeches, encircled with a many-colored sash, and topped by coat and waistcoat often of bright red; and the buttons of these garments command especial attention, for they are large and shining and chains dangle from them. A Morlacchi, it is said, carries his wealth on the front of his waistcoat, which is often decorated with knobs and bars of solid silver. It may even happen that a man is rich enough to have these ornaments in solid gold, and then truly he is widely admired. On his head he wears a red cap, like the caps worn by the girls; and an interesting point to the student of Dalmatian costume is that the cap gets smaller and smaller as one moves southward.

A Brass Bed in the Marquesas

An amusing tale is told of the coming of the first brass bed to Atuona. Atuona is one of the Marquesas Islands, a place of coconut palms, and people who are still ornamentally tattooed and who used to be cannibals before the missionaries arrived and taught them better. But no missionary had ever disembarked a brass bed on the beach of Atuona; it came with the luggage of a curious traveler who had seen the island from the deck of a steamer, and felt an impulse to live there a while and see what it was like. He could not depart, he says, "without penetrating into those abrupt and melancholy depths of forest, without endeavoring, though ever so feebly, to stir the cold brew of legend and tale, fast disappearing under stupor and forgetfulness." And so one day the boat brought him ashore, and the populace welcomed him, marveling at the sight of the "golden bed" and nearly overcome with delight at the elasticity of the springs under the mattress. They took turns bouncing on it, while he dived an easy bargain with the possessor of a house for the use of that domicile in return for leaving the "golden bed" with the owner when he departed. Then, the bargain concluded, the wife of the chief who owned the house had the unique privilege of sitting on the bed, happily bouncing up and down, till it was lifted on the tattooed shoulders of four Marquesans and marched with honor to its destination.

The Chicago of China

Whoever has seen a recent photograph of Hankow, with the chimneys of the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works smoking in the foreground, sees why that city has been called the "Chicago of China"; and as the railways projects now under way and under consideration with Hankow as the center of radiation are completed, the resemblance will be greater. Six hundred miles from the sea this city will probably have no very distant date comparable to the very large portion of the trade of the republic; and more than that, it will be the outlet for the varied products of an especially rich province. Just now Hankow stands practically where steamship traffic stops and traffic by junk begins on the Yangtze-kiang, although to be more exact, steamers of light draft navigate the river as far as Ichang, above which point the traffic is carried by many junks and perhaps no more than two specially constructed steamers. The Yangtze, a waterway for ocean-going steamships as far as Hankow, becomes further up so difficult and inconvenient a road to travel that a railroad will probably put the junks out of commission; yet it is another argument for the railroad, that in seven months of the year 1914, the present means of transportation are approximately estimated to have done a business of more than \$10,000,000.

THE COWPER HOME AT OLNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The house at Olney in which, for 19 years, Cowper lived and wrote and played with his hares was generously presented to the Nation in 1900. At the time, the summer house, which to lovers of the poet is almost equally important, was in different hands, and has just been bought for the Nation. Nearly £300 of the necessary £400 has already been promised, and those who care for the delightful poet, the letter writer unrivaled in his craft, will the more readily make up the deficit if they realize how much the summer house and garden meant to the old owner. "I write," says he on June 25, 1785, "in a nook that I call my boudoir. It is a summer house not much bigger than a sedan chair, the door of which opens into the garden that is now crowded with pink roses, and honeysuckles, and the window into my neighbor's orchard. (The name of the house was Orchard Side.) It formerly served an apothecary. . . . Having lined it with garden mats and furnished it with a table and two chairs, here I write all that I write in summer, whether to my friends, or to the public. It is secure from all noise, and a refuge from all intrusion; for intruders sometimes trouble me in the winter evenings at Olney. But thanks to my boudoir I can now hide myself from

them, a poet's retreat is sacred; they acknowledge the truth of that proposition, and never presume to violate it." Gardening was one of Cowper's great delights, but the summer house was acquired only about a dozen years after his arrival at Olney with the Newtons for the city rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth. One wishes it had been available earlier to give the poet some relief from that good but narrow-minded evangelist who habitually made use of Cowper as a lay colleague. It is indeed difficult to realize from the charmingly playful letters of 1776 and onward that the poet had for years written nothing whatever, and the world owes a debt of gratitude to the spot now about to be dedicated to the public for its share in giving Cowper the peace of mind that led to the writing of some of the most delightful letters in the language, to "John Gilpin," and to the bagatelles in verse that have delighted generations of good men and true.

Cowper's Editorial Truism

"Every man conversant with writing," wrote he to his friend, the Rev. William Unwin, "knows and knows by painful experience that the familiar stile of all stiles the most difficult to succeed in," and the remark applies with even greater force to letter writing. To make the everyday interesting, the trivial delightful is a rare achievement, and Cowper did both to perfection. Living always in remote country places out of the reach alike of town topics, town wits, and political gossip, he turns to what he sees and hears, and so describes it that it lingers in the heart and echoes in the memory to borrow a beautiful phrase from Thackeray. Here is a picture of life at Olney at its happiest, prefaced by a sentence which might come from Elia himself.

"I am obliged to you for what you said on the subject of book-buying, and am very fond of availing myself of another man's pocket when I can do it creditably to myself and without injury to him. Amusements are necessary in a retirement like mine, especially in such a stable state of mind as I labor under. The necessity of amusement makes me sometimes write verses—it made me a carpenter, a bird-cage maker, a gardener, and has lately taught me to draw, and to draw, too, with such surprising proficiency in the art, considering my total ignorance of it two months ago, that when I show your mother my productions she is all admiration and applause." And in another letter: "I draw mountains, valleys, woods, and streams, and ducks and dabchicks. I admire them myself, and Mrs. Unwin admires them, and her praise and my praise put together are fame enough for me."

There are standard editions of the "Life and Works of Cowper," Southey's chief; there are reprints and extracts without number; but to come in touch with Cowper as he was, you must read of him in Hayley. That poet and most good-hearted man had one immeasurable advantage, he knew and loved him, and his biography was written out of love. He is unmethodical in his arrangement of the papers that came into his hands; he is vague on the subject of dates, but he was Cowper's "dearest friend, dearest brother."

Loyalty of Contemporary

It was Hayley who, though a total stranger, offered to give up his projected edition of Milton, thus to leave the field free for Cowper's promised work—and thereby laid the foundations of their friendship. It was he who brought Cowper and Mrs. Unwin to Eatham for change of air, and who, as a missioned both Abbott and Romney to paint his portrait; he who secured Cowper's pension of £300 a year from Lord Spencer; who tried to induce him to meet Gibbon, of all people, "because he perfectly knew the real benevolence of both"; who went through the Homer line by line, suggesting and correcting.

It is to Hayley, too, that we owe our knowledge of Cowper's charming relations with his little son, a precocious but most delightful child, who had drawing lessons from Flaxman and carresses from Blake—both, like Romney, protégés of the generous Hayley—and who wrote a little letter criticizing certain lines of Cowper's translation, to which Cowper makes full and affectionate reply, actually adopting certain of the emendations suggested by his little critic. Few other biographers can write like Hayley of Cowper as his dear friend, his unhappy friend; no other biographer was in touch with Lady Hesketh and Theodorä Cowper at every stage of the poet's work, nor has given a word picture of the subject comparable to his. And when in addition we have the portraits by Lawrence and Abbott, the miniature of his mother which gave rise to the poet's tenderest poem, the Hares and the toy Weather-house of the Task, all engraved and admirably engraved, by William Blake; when we consider that the book occupies an important place historically in English literature as the third example of the modern biography—the first and second being Mason's Gray (1779) and Boswell (1791)—which aims at letting the subject tell his own story as far as possible by letters, occasional verses and so forth, we have said enough to commend Hayley's biography to all lovers of literature and of Cowper.

AMERICAN GARDEN AT SULGRAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Society of Colonial Dames of America, at the invitation of the Sulgrave Association, is planning to start and carry on a garden at Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire. Here, trees, shrubs, and flowers native to the United States are to find a place in the gardens of the home of George Washington's ancestors. A list of suitable American flora which would thrive in the English climate has been prepared by the Arnold Arboretum of Boston.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHILE

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 2, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
In 1867, the second issue of Chilean stamps appeared, in line engraving, perforated 12, by the American Bank Note Company of New York. The design was suggestive of the previous issue, but the legend "Colon" appeared beneath the figure of Columbus, "Chile" above, with figure of value in upper corners, and a star in the lower. There were four values, 1 centavo, orange, orange yellow; 2c., black, gray black; 5c., red, deep red; 10c., blue, deep blue, and 20c., light and dark green. The paper was white wove without watermark. More of this issue are found pen canceled than in the one previous, showing increased fiscal use. This issue was used for 10 years, and specimens of all values excepting the 2c. are common, well-centered copies, however, being easily found. The 10c. is known cut diagonally in half and used as a 5c. Such specimens are scarce and obviously should be shown only on the original envelope.

The third issue, also line engraved by the American Bank Note Company, appeared in January, 1878, excepting the 5c. red, which was in use a month earlier. The design was considerably changed, as the catalogue illustration will show; the head of Columbus being smaller, nearer the top of the design with figures of value larger. The paper was white wove, unwatermarked, and the stamps rouletted. The values were 1c. gray, 2c. orange, 5c. lake, 10c. blue, 20c. green. These values appear in shades, and on both thick and thin paper.

Slight Changes Made

During the next three years there were slight changes both in design and color of the three lowest values, and a stamp of 50c. was added. The new color of the 1c. was green, the 2c. rose, the 5c. dull lake. In the 1c. and 2c., the legend "centavos" is curved under the figure of value; in the 5c. and 50c. lilac, the word is straight.

No further changes are noticed for two years, but during 1883-86, the 5c. appeared in blue, the 10c. in orange and orange yellow, and the 50c. in violet. In addition there was a 20c. gray. These last have the "centavos" in a straight line. In 1892 appeared a 15c. dark green, and a 25c. orange brown in the same type. Also at this time the peso value appears in a special design larger than before, two colors, dark brown and black, rouletted. This value is found imperforate horizontally.

In 1894 the 1c. and 2c. were re-engraved, appearing in blue green and carmine lake, respectively. In these reengraved values, one notices the absence of the small colorless ornament, which is observed in the older design at each side of the base of the numeral of value above the "c" and "v" of the word "centavo." The figures of value in these reengraved values are also different from previous stamps of similar value.

The stamps of this third issue are for the most part common, as their use ran through a series of years. Well-centered copies, however, are not readily obtained, and the 50c. in pale lilac is becoming scarce. There are varied shades, and this issue is interesting to collect in its varied aspects, especially in pairs and blocks of four.

In 1899, a 30c. rose carmine appeared in similar design. This was not extensively used, and fine copies are becoming scarce.

New Issue

The third issue was in use for nearly 25 years, and then a new issue was engraved by the American Bank Note Company. The design was entirely new, as the catalogue illustration shows. There are two minor types of this design, the first a heavy shading below the legend "Chile" and adjacent ornaments with hardly any of this in the second. There were six values issued in 1900, Type I, rouletted: 1c. green, yellow green; 2c. brown roses; 5c. blue; 10c. violet; 20c. gray; 50c. red brown. In 1901, a 30c. deep orange appeared in the same type, and the 1c., 2c., 5c., and 10c. appeared in the second type, with the color of the 2c. in the real rose color.

At this time one notices the first



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surcharged value. The 30c. rose carmine was but little used, and as some of the value of 5c. were needed, this 30c. stamp was surcharged with a large bold figure 5, found also inverted, as well as printed double with and without inversion. Stamps with inverted surcharge are rarely seen, and forgeries of these are known coming from Valparaiso. Collectors should be on their guard for these fraudulent inversions; the genuine should be preserved canceled, and better, on the original envelope.

In 1902, a new issue and design appeared with profile of Columbus to left, engraved, the three lowest values in one color, and the higher values with central head in black and the design in color. Values in this issue are 1c. green, 2c. carmine, 5c. ultramarine, 10c. red, 30c. violet, and 50c. red orange. The 50c. for some reason has always been a hard stamp to get, although with a comparatively low catalogue value. A lightly canceled, well-centered copy of this stamp is well worth full catalogue value at the present time.

And now more surcharges begin to appear. The 30c. orange of the 1901 issue appears as a 10c. value with words in the upper part of stamp and "centavos" in the lower part. This surcharge is found, also, printed double, as well as single and double inverted, also with varying size of "c." Forgeries of the inverted surcharges are said to exist.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 966)

Old-Time Fiddlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
In a note on fiddlers in the hill country of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, you say, "So many of them are there that every year a fiddlers' contest is held in Atlanta." In fact, it is the other side of the shield. So few of them are there that a fiddlers' contest is held every year in Atlanta and, upon occasion, at other places. Very frequently, however, when a fiddlers' contest is advertised, not a single fiddler appears.

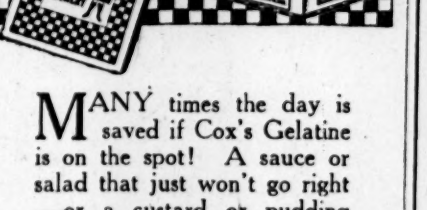
I feel very deeply on that fact because, in some sort, my veracity has been impeached by it. For four or five years I promised the American Press Humorists that if they would meet in Nashville I would stage, along with Negro plantation songs, with real corn bread and other distinctively southern things, some old-time, loose-armed fiddling. Finally, in 1916, the Humorists did meet with me in Nashville. With a year to prepare for it, and with diligent combing of all that country east and south, I was not able to produce any real fiddlers. What I remembered from my boyhood in the hills had passed the while I had been busy, in sobriety and some sorrow, coining smiles for the people of the crowded places.

But I do know, in memory, the fiddler that you are writing of, and I want to say a few words about him. He played without having learned how, because the music was in his soul. He belonged to the period of the pioneers, was part of the spirit of the clearing and of the log house away up at the head of the hollow. I realize now that he was simply a lingering remnant as I remember him more than 30 years ago. Even then, his beard was always white and his fiddle was always black with age. But his rosin was fresh and his strings were in tune with the spheres, and he made music like the whirr of which this planet will not know again.

The old fiddle tunes were not "low-brow music." They were not made in a minute to meet a flitting fancy. They came out of the lives and the longings and the loneliness of a far-sundered people. There crept into them some chords that spoke of old homes in other lands—of cottages by English hedge rows, of angelus bells through the poplars of France, of the

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clansman's cross of fire in the deep night over the heather of Scotland. They caught the danger and the daring of new places. They shadowed forth the mystery of lands still farther on, unnamed and unexplored. There is in them the sound of the ax in the woods and the whirr of the spinning wheel in the primitive cabin. They are the folk tunes of a people, sturdy and strong, yet sweet as the fragrance of wild grape blossoms at twilight, and sad, sometimes, as a deserted bird's nest filled with snow.

These tunes were handed down, through generations, ordinarily to some one man in each community who had the gift of the gods. If there be a purely American music, this it is. I used to try to say how fine it is and how worthy of preservation. Particularly, I used to grow tiresome, I suspect, sounding the praises of "Turkey in the Straw." I undertook to trace it to its origin—which, of course, it never could, though I did trace it much farther back than I had suspected it went. Through one long period, it was known as "Natchez Under the Hill." It had a season of popularity around 1820 under the name of "Jackson's Morning Brush." But it was an old tune then, renamed as a part of the hero worship of Andrew Jackson.

Well, my life ran into other lines and I forgot—or submerged—my interest in "Turkey in the Straw." In the late spring and early summer of 1917, having put off the motley of the newspaper "column man" to do what little I could toward helping win the war, I was traveling a little about the country. I walked into the old Nassau Hotel, Long Beach one dinner time and found the orchestra playing "Turkey in the Straw." I do not know what name they called it. I heard it again along the board walk at Atlantic City. I heard nearly a thousand school children sing it, with some words that I knew not of, in one of the large eastern cities. I heard it in the jazz halls. I heard men hum it on the streets. Somehow, in the years when I had bent the knee to strange gods, "Turkey in the Straw" had come again to its own.

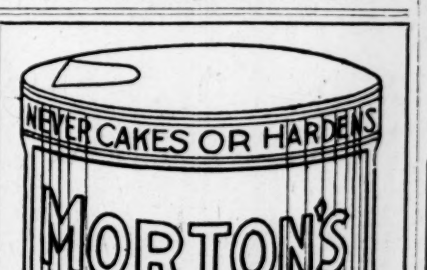
There are any number of others—and I suppose any one of them is called by twenty names in as many communities and has changed names in each community almost with each generation—that are almost as good. For all the fiddlers' contests—in which the contestants, for the most part, are violinists who have been taught to bow and finger a little—in spite of all that, I say, the old tunes that are worth keeping and that mean something in the heart of the human race, are falling into oblivion. If somebody can do something to perpetuate them instead of frivolous about them and holding farce fiddlers' contests, art and the finer side of life will have been served.

(Signed) DIXON MERRITT,
Washington, District of Columbia,
October 15.

WHEN THE BIRD LAUGHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Of the humor of birds Gene Stratton-Porter, in her recent book, "Homing With the Birds," tells the following incident:

Once from a blind, I saw a male bird come as close to laughter as a bird ever approaches outside the bubbly joy of song. My camera was focused on the nest of a pair of chickadees. I was hidden 60 feet away. The male came within a yard of me, food hunting, scratching like an industrious hen. A small rootlet was in his way and he pulled it with all his might. It broke suddenly and he fell over backward. He picked himself up, a most astonished expression on his face; then he laughed. So did I.

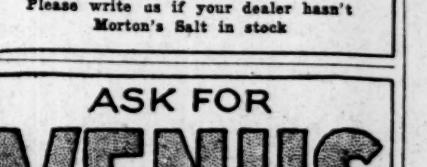


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IN THE SOUNDLESS MOONLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A journey from India to Persia through Baluchistan along the caravan route provides many contrasts to the traveler. For days the sand—then an archipelago of black basalt boulders with the sun beating from them as a furnace. Then great areas of "put," "fat as a billiard table and baked hard like a pavement." Near the Persian frontier the travelers reach a vast labyrinth of ravines. A correspondent of The Times of London describes the silence in this extraordinary region on a moonlight night. The ravines "were carpeted deeply with a fine silver sand. Our camels trod these without a sound and our own voices grew silent—as if in some cathedral. All round us jagged spires of hard granite, polished by the blowing sand till they shone like glass, stood up hard and immutable like monuments of the birth of time itself. There was no cry of wolf or jackal. Not a blade of grass grew. No bird of the night hung in the air between those crags, which closed and opened for us in tortuous aisles and darkling transepts—full of the mystery of a place where no man has ever stayed. Looking back I seem to have been visiting another world."

Then daybreak and the caravan emerges into a wild and more open country. Here range after range of mountains wall in vast plains of "put." Hereon the wild asses play, shy creatures that have to see a dot of a man come forth from some ravine to be off with kicking heels and flying tails till they are lost to view in the purple mists of the opposite sierra.

HISTORICAL RELICS IN SCOTTISH SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
INVERNESS, Scotland.—The opportunity to purchase historical relics does not occur frequently in the capital of the Highlands. The famous Culloden collection, disposed of by Messrs. A. Fraser & Co., Inverness, in July, 1897, attracted great interest. Among the treasures to be disposed of by this firm are relics of Nelson and of Stuart, also the sword of Sir Francis Drake, which was presented to Drake by Queen Elizabeth. This sword was exhibited at the Drake exhibition, the Armada exhibition and others. The relics are the property of Sir Keith Fraser, Bart., M. P., who is disposing of his beautiful Inverinate estate.

Sir Keith inherited the relics from ancestors who are well known. One of them, Sir William Fraser, Bart., left his valuable collection to the Nation. The bulk of the other collections to be disposed of is the property of Mr. J. Annan Bryce, former M. P., who is disposing of valuable effects, having abandoned the idea of building and furnishing a castle in the south. These articles include examples of the Jacobean style, rare Sheraton pieces, characteristic Adam furniture, and graceful Heppelwhite productions.



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MEXICO'S GAIN IN HER INDUSTRIES

Progress in the Production of Metals—Exports Improve—National School of Agriculture to Be Opened in Near Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Interesting facts on the industries of Mexico are brought out in an interview with Leon Salinas, Sub-Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor. On being asked whether the latest statistics showed that the industries of the country were progressing in number of factories, output, workmen employed, and rate of wages, as compared with the conditions obtaining during the last three years, Mr. Salinas replied that up to the present the government had taken no industrial census, but was now compiling one. He stated that according to latest reports, there were 30,869 mining properties at the present time, the areas denominated by the mining companies being over 1,000,000 acres. Of these only 3736 properties are being worked, or 12 per cent. This, Mr. Salinas pointed out, should not be taken as a bad sign, as many of the companies have mining rights on several properties adjoining, and, except at great additional expense, cannot exploit all the area at once, but must wait till they reach each area in the natural course of development. Sometimes the mines are denounced to be sold and are not worked for lack of funds. Even in normal times and during the greatest development, the proportion of mines being operated to the total number of mining properties has never exceeded 16 per cent. Two years ago it was scarcely 8 per cent.

The Department of Mines dealt with mining claims during the last three years as follows:

	1917	1918	1919
Claims—			
Exploration permits—	50	90	30
Mining claims—	1157	2215	2548
Exploration permits—	83	227	—
Relinquished—	137	222	—
Refused—	511	1551	408
Titles issued—	330	867	477
Maturities—	84	955	376
Revoked—	29	59	13

Production of Metals

Mr. Salinas submitted a statement on the actual production of the leading metals in Mexico for the last five years, which shows that mining conducted for the most part in mountainous regions, where the bandits and rebels are supposed to make their abode, has made great progress. The figures for the last two years are:

	1917	1918
Gold—	25,558	25,314
Silver—	1,305,987	1,942,908
Lead—	64,124,752	95,837,164
Copper—	50,885,923	70,223,454
Antimony—	2,646,544	3,268,546
Tin—	9,214	13,337
Tungsten—	157,637	149,486
Zinc—	14,757,333	20,638,895
Graphite—	429,046	6,190,849
Molybdenum—	—	27,371
Mercury—	23,132	183,552
Manganese—	72,387	2,878,283
Aluminum—	—	54
Arsenic—	1,284,820	1,881,011
Total—	135,852,933	206,300,730

The total number of metallurgical plants installed in Mexico for the smelting of metals is 359, of which 76 or 21.2 per cent are actually running. Mr. Salinas is of opinion that the falling off in the demand for the pure metals, due to the cessation of the war, accounts for the small number running.

Imports and Exports

Mr. Salinas says that the total exports for 1918 had a value of \$37,305,451.46 pesos, which was \$6,899,899.10 pesos greater than for the year 1913, or an improvement of 22.56 per cent; while the imports for 1918 were \$64,470,035.47 pesos or 17,822,426.42 pesos less than for the year 1913, or a reduction of 10.83 per cent, thus improving Mexico's trade balance.

Complete statistics are not available for the number of workmen employed in the various industries, but it is estimated that there are about 70,000 men employed in the mining industry. The shoe industry showed great expansion in the last few years, owing to the difficulty of importing shoes during the war, and the shoe companies will have to extend their factories, as they are now in a position to make shoes cheaper than the United States manufacturers. There are about 27,000 employed in the cotton mills.

The wages paid vary greatly in the different districts. Good carpenters, for instance, earn \$2 to 10 pesos along the seaboard and half that amount in the interior, and the general rate of pay is higher near the American border than it is farther south. The rate for other trades varies in the same way. Agricultural laborers earn from 1 peso a day in the interior to 2 or 4 pesos on the seaboard.

Encouragement of Agriculture

When asked what steps the government took to encourage the farmers, Mr. Salinas said that the Department of Agriculture has installed an agricultural school where short courses in general agriculture, handling of tractors and other farm equipment, drainage and farm building are taught, the school having extensive experimental fields, and laboratories. Agricultural societies are encouraged and assisted, as well as boys' agricultural clubs, which are furnished with practical instructors, seeds, pamphlets, and books.

The National School of Agriculture will be opened shortly where men will be trained as agricultural engineers, in a series of special courses, which will take six years. The present short courses of one and a half years in agricultural mechanics and the handling of tractors, as well as those on general agriculture, apiculture, and dairy practice, have been a great success

and a large number of pupils have attended.

As to arbitrating Labor strikes the Constitution demands conciliation boards for arbitration between the workmen and their employers in each municipality, but it has been difficult to make this universal on account of a legal irregularity in the decree enforcing the Constitution. There were 107 strikes in 1918 and of these only five or six were of importance, as in the others there were not more than one hundred strikers. The total duration was 3432 days, representing 802,079 journeys and a loss of 4,443,349 pesos for the corporations and 1,409,482 pesos in wages to the workmen. Of the 107 strikes 14 were settled favorably, 63 through negotiations, and 16 were settled unfavorably. No information was received about the manner of settling the remaining 14 cases.

As to Labor legislation, Mr. Salinas says that in the first place a universal working day of eight hours is provided, with one day for rest weekly. The employer is bound to compensate the workmen in case of accident, and to share the profits with the workmen. The workmen's unions are recognized, as is also their right to strike in case of unfair wages or other injustice. The government renders assistance to cooperative societies, and appoints commissions to establish minimum fair rates of wages in the different districts, and also regulates the work of women and children. The families of a workman are not held liable for debts contracted by him, the object of this clause being to break up the peonage system, which is virtual slavery, as the wife and children of the peon were held indefinitely for his debts, which were increased monthly by a usurious rate of interest so that the poor people could never pay off the debt, and if any of the family attempted to leave the hacienda or large farm for another, the owner informed the new employer and the runaway was promptly returned.

Although Mr. Salinas has no complete statistics of the industries in the whole country he furnished those for the federal district, the country around Mexico City in the valley of Mexico, as follows:

	Invested capital
Foodstuffs—	335 3946 12,303,775
Textiles—	76 7215 12,328,881
Metals—	528 4598 43,780
Electrical—	21 84 43,780
Various—	1750 16,346 28,754,891
Total—	2710 32,200 63,452,300

REPORT SUBMITTED IN MINOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All the facts in the War Department with reference to the detention at Coblentz, Germany, of Robert Minor, a former newspaper correspondent, on a charge that he was engaged in radical propaganda work in the American expeditionary force, were given to the United States Senate yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in response to a resolution introduced by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah.

Secretary Baker's statement was to the effect that Mr. Minor was released without being brought to trial, because the judge-advocate of the American expeditionary force thought the evidence was insufficient to convict him, but that shortly after he was released, additional information was obtained as to his alleged connection with the propaganda. It was implied that the additional information would have been considered sufficient to justify bringing Mr. Minor to trial.

The specific charge against Mr. Minor was that he wrote a pamphlet which was designed to make American soldiers dissatisfied with the army and with conditions in the United States.

KING ALBERT PAYS VISIT TO PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Former residents of Belgium in western Pennsylvania joined the people of Pittsburgh yesterday in honoring King Albert, King of the Belgians, and Queen Elizabeth. The royal party, after the exchange of greetings on arrival, were taken to the Soldiers' Memorial, where King Albert received an honorary degree from the University of Pittsburgh. Inspection of Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie School of Technology was followed by luncheon at the Mayor's residence. The party drove later to the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, and on their return to Pittsburgh students of the University of Pittsburgh and the technical school gave the royal couple a rousing reception at Forbes Field. From there they were taken to Exposition Hall, for the final function of the day.

QUINCY OBJECTS TO STATE LAND GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Mayor of Quincy, Massachusetts, has announced that he will meet Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the State next week to protest against the award by the State Waterways Commission to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, of a large tract—about 15 acres—of state land near Quincy, for which the company will pay only \$1 a year. The Mayor asserts that Quincy is thereby deprived of the opportunity to tax this property, and that the city has been unfairly treated. Quincy officials assert that the State agreed to develop the land, which it has not done, and that it should develop it or sell it.

COUNCIL SESSION DELAYED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Owing to the delay in the arrival of Polish delegates, the opening of the executive council of the International Congress of Working Women, which was to have been held here yesterday, was postponed until tomorrow.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GERMAN OFFICIALS

Count von Bernstorff Continues Testimony Before Investigating Committee—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Again Present

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The examination of Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, was resumed today by the committee investigating the responsibility of German officials for the war. The former Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Dr. Karl Helfferich, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann were again present. Replying to one of the deputies, Count von Bernstorff declared that there was one German-American controversy after another throughout 1915, and even until May 4, 1916.

"Every time we thought we had attained something," he said, "there was another sinking or some other incident tending to aggravate the position, which rendered all negotiations in America illusory."

In answer to a question by Professor Schaefer, the former Ambassador said:

"American opinion was primarily turned against Germany on account of Belgium. I have no doubt that in any peace mediation the present restoration of Belgium would have been demanded in any circumstances."

Replying to the chairman he said: "If we had declared that we would not annex Belgium, President Wilson would have regarded that as a sufficient basis for beginning his peace negotiations."

Captain von Papen Named

Captain von Papen, the former German military attaché at Washington, Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, former naval attaché, and Franz von Rintelen, an alleged secret agent of the German Government, were named in today's testimony. Count von Bernstorff admitted that the first two had been recalled at the request of the United States for sabotage and efforts to cause incendiarism. Count von Bernstorff had to send cable messages three times before receiving Dr. von Jagow's denial that Rintelen was a German agent. But the United States had deported him on information that he had supplied Captain Boy-Ed with \$500,000 for sabotage.

The former Ambassador testified that he had conferred with Robert Lansing, Secretary of State for the United States, whom he quoted as saying he did not suspect von Rintelen of complicity with Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed. Questions by members of the committee brought positive declarations from Count von Bernstorff to the effect that the German peace offer, in reply to President Wilson's offer to negotiate peace, whereby Germany refused to reestablish and reimburse Belgium, absolutely defeated all hope of peace.

Plan Spoiled in January, 1917

Count von Bernstorff asserted that he asked President Wilson, Mr. Lansing and Colonel House to establish an embargo on certain goods which were being sent to the entente. He quoted President Wilson as saying he was unable to do so because of the great growth of trade and the American demand for world-trade. But he later threw a bomb at the U-boat adherents by telling them that President Wilson had arranged with England to have certain articles taken off the blacklist and that the blockade would thus be partially relieved. The plan was spoiled early in January, 1917, when the unrestricted U-boat warfare was announced.

Count von Bernstorff quoted Colonel House as saying that the U-boat warfare was welcomed at first by the entente powers as they had tried every other means to get the United States into the war. The former Ambassador testified with some bitterness that there never was a time he attempted a rapprochement that another vessel was not sunk and matters made worse.

He assured the commission that the German announcement of U-boat warfare had reached him in January, 1917, and he doubted that President Wilson knew of it until the official announcement, in proof of which he cited James W. Gerard's declaration before the Chamber of Commerce that the relations between Germany and the United States were running risk so long as such men as Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. von Helfferich held office.

No Intention of Accepting Offer

Count von Bernstorff said that since returning to Germany and learning the inner details of the proceedings when peace was offered, he was convinced that Germany had no intention of accepting President Wilson's offer. He told his hearers that the United States Federal Reserve Bank had a plan mapped out to deny entente nations credits, but this plan was again spoiled by the work of submarines. The chairman of the commission asked whether it was possible to convince Mr. Wilson that U-boat warfare was necessary as a last resort against hunger, and the former Ambassador replied he had conferred with Mr. Wilson on the subject and the President had repeatedly said that if Count von Bernstorff met him on the U-boat proposition, he, the President, would see about the hunger blockade.

The former Ambassador said the Foreign Office did not want Mr. Wilson to intervene, but that he had consistently advised that the President's good offices be accepted. Count von Bernstorff was asked rather sharply whether Captain von Papen's check book had not shown expenditures for sabotage, and he replied with some acerbity that the British had confiscated the check book at Falmouth and that Captain von Papen had better be

subpoenaed for further details. Mr. Schickling asked what had raised American antipathy to Germany beside Belgium and the U-boats, and Count von Bernstorff replied:

"German plots in America, which the United States Government firmly established."

Legal Fight Postponed

Referring to the case of Wolf von Igell, arrested in April, 1916, for alleged complicity in a plot to destroy the Welland Canal, Count von Bernstorff said the legal fight over Mr. Igell's extra-territoriality had been postponed by the United States Government because peace seemed near. He said that military and naval attachés were responsible for orders for money devoted to military and naval purposes, but had double and doubtful functions. He asserted he had no control over them politically, although he cooperated with them on friendly terms. At the close of the session Count von Bernstorff declared that, as he had been able to reveal some hitherto confidential matters, he would go to Bavaria when the present investigation was closed to write a book, the publication of which would be delayed until the middle of December.

MASONIC SOCIAL EVENTS AT CAPITAL

Washington Banquet by Royal Order of Scotland—Report on Work for Masons Among the Military Forces in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hundreds of Masons from 33 states and outlying possessions of the United States have been honored by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, by elevation to the rank of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, or honorary thirty-third degree, at the biennial meeting of the Supreme Council this week.

The second large social function of the week, following the opening reception last Monday, was the banquet given on Thursday evening by the Royal Order of Scotland, the membership of which is drawn from Masons in both the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions. The banquet was attended by all active and honorary members of the Supreme Council at the biennial meeting in Washington, and by a number of members of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, as well as by nearly 600 other Masons and their wives. Preceding the banquet, a large class of candidates was initiated into the order.

On Tuesday evening, George Fleming Moore, grand commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, made a report to the council of the work for Masons among the military forces in France. Mr. Moore, accompanied by Samuel P. Cochran, of Dallas, Texas, grand master of ceremonies of the Supreme Council, went to Paris in November, 1918, after the armistice was signed, to arrange for welfare work. Headquarters were opened at 10 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, with a lease to run three years. On February 26, 1919, Mr. Moore and Mr. Cochran gave a reception in the building which was attended by more than 600 Masons in the American expeditionary force and by welfare workers and women war workers who were related to Masons. There were from 200 to 300 visitors daily, before demobilization. No dues were collected, no cash donations were accepted and nothing was sold. Everything was free to Masons, the purpose being to create a home atmosphere. A special reception room for women related to Masons was maintained.

The Overseas Masonic Mission, representing 40 grand lodges of the United States and the Trowel and Triangle Club, composed of 2000 Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the war area, had their headquarters in the building, as guests of the Scottish Rite.

The Paris headquarters will be maintained and plans for enlargement of European activities of American Masons are being worked out.

FIUME SETTLEMENT IS NOW EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, in charge of the American peace delegation at Paris, has cabled the State Department regarding matters before the Supreme Council, chief among them being the Adriatic question. It has been learned that one of the last official acts of the former Italian Ambassador here, Count Macchi di Celere, was to send a communication to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, on the Fiume question, which was transmitted to the department on Monday. It is expected that the Fiume and Adriatic issues will be settled before the new Italian Ambassador to the United States has an opportunity to present his credentials to President Wilson.

LACK OF BOATS DELAYS TRADE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in Argentina, expressing regret that passenger and mail service between Argentina and ports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States has been postponed until next February or March by the United States Shipping Board. Officials of the chamber point out that the infrequency of mails from the United States is constantly proving a serious handicap to business men.

MISREPRESENTATION OF MEXICO ALLEGED

Map Purporting to Show That Carranza Government Controlled Less Than Half of Country Denounced as False

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—As illustrative as the sort of "press and official propaganda which is seeking to distort actual conditions in Mexico," James G. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Free Nations Association, has given this news office copies of five letters, indicating that a map, published by several American newspapers and reproduced as part of Representative Norman J. Gould's statement on July 29 before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, in reference to the appointment of the committee for investigating Mexican affairs, was entirely unauthorized by the military intelligence division of the army general staff, despite the fact that the map was published and reproduced before the committee as prepared by that division. The map purported to show that territorially the Carranza Government controlled less than half of Mexico.

The first letter, dated October 20, is addressed to Senator Albert B. Fall, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating Mexican conditions. It says that during the questioning before that committee of L. J. de Bekker Senator Fall quoted from the statement of Representative Gould:

"For the information of the committee, however, in this connection I am inserting here a map of Mexico (G-1) prepared by the military intelligence section of the war plan division of the general staff of the United States Army which has been widely published in this country and which shows that territorially the Carranza Government controls less than one-half of Mexico."

The letter to Senator Fall inclosed Mr. McDonald's letter to the director of the Bureau of Military Intelligence of the War Department asking for the origin of the map and the reply from Mr. Churchill, Brigadier-General, general staff, director of military intelligence, stating that the military intelligence division had no record of having supplied any map of Mexico to any newspaper nor was there in its file a map or drawing similar to the one sent them for identification. The division's combat chart of Mexico nearest the date of the map in question, June 22, and nearest the date of the division's letter, October 15, was different in important particulars. Mr. McDonald's letter to Senator

Fall asked "in view of the country-wide publicity which has been given to this map and because of your having mistakenly inferred that it was authorized by the War Department that you correct the resulting misunderstanding by having the letter of October 15 from the military intelligence division read into the records of your committee."

Another letter, to Representative Gould, suggests that he make a public statement on the floor of the House that he had made his previous statement through a misunderstanding. To the editor of one of the papers which published the map Mr. McDonald wrote:

"It is apparent that this map is as much of a fake as the revelations of William Gates, and we trust to your fairness to correct the wrongful impression the publication has left in the minds of your readers."

MEXICO PLEDGES AID IN JENKINS CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, announced yesterday that a dispatch had been received from Mexico City reporting that Mexican authorities had taken measures promptly to bring about the release of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent who was abducted and robbed at his factory in Puebla, Mexico, on October 1. A federal force, sent in response to the American Embassy's representations, formed a cordon around the Jenkins factory and arrested five of the employees. Twenty police agents went to Puebla from Mexico City, and 10 special military police were sent by the chief of the garrison at Mexico City, under orders to cooperate with the local authorities at Puebla. An investigation is being made at the factory.

The abduction of the consular agent, meantime, was reported to President Carranza at Queretaro, and he telegraphed instructions to the authorities at Puebla to make every effort to locate Mr. Jenkins.

The Mexican Foreign Office telegraphed similar representations to the local authorities in response to the representations made to the Foreign Office by the American Embassy at Mexico City.

ELEVATED DEFICIT DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In their quarterly report, the trustees of the Boston Elevated express the opinion that within three months there will be no deficit in Elevated expenses, and that, by June of next year, enough will have been earned to prevent the assessment of any deficit against the State. If subway rentals could be reduced or eliminated, the report says, the fares could be reduced. They are now 10 cents.

Local laundry prices—

not highest by any means

LAST week I said I would find out what the laundries

of some of the leading cities are charging their

customers.

Read the following prices and compare them with

the prices your laundry is charging you:

Family Work per Pound

Collars Each

Shirts Each

Milwaukee .08 .04 .18

*Minneapolis .08 .05 .18

Kansas City .08 .03½ .15 up

St. Louis .09 .04 .18

Philadelphia .10 .05 .18

Brooklyn .11 .04 .18

San Francisco .07 .04 .18

Hartford, Conn. .10 .04 .15

Omaha, Neb. .12 .04 .18

*NOTE:—One cent per piece is added to the Minneapolis Family Work.

Not being satisfied that these comparisons mean all I wish

to convey to you, I have gone a step farther and I find the

average profit of local laundries on these apparent high prices

is less than ten percent.

This means that on the average bundle of seventy cents

a week, or \$36.40 a year, the laundry makes only \$3.64.

I am going still deeper into the matter of laundry charges

and expenses and will have something interesting on this next

week.

Thomas Dreier

The Thomas Dreier Service

10 High Street, Boston

(Look in your paper next week for report No. 6)

EFFORT TO CHECK SUGAR SHORTAGE

Measure in the United States Senate Would Continue Tenure of Equalization Board but Would Not Compel Licensing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Remedial legislation to relieve the sugar situation was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon and chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Agriculture Committee appointed to draft a bill to prevent a more serious shortage of sugar.

The measure reported yesterday extends the tenure and powers of the United States Sugar Equalization Board until December 31, 1920, so that the board can purchase and distribute the coming crop and the 1920 crop. Specific provision is made in the bill, however, that the board shall not license the sugar manufacturers.

A statement from a committee of Louisiana sugar producers, demanding a higher price for the coming crop of cane sugar and opposing the licensing of the sugar industry, was presented in the Senate yesterday by Edward J. Gay (D.), Senator from Louisiana.

Sugar Hard to Find

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Sugar hunting is getting to be the chief and continuous sport of the Food Administration in this city. Arthur Williams, administrator, has traced the 1000 tons of sugar offered him on Tuesday at 18½ cents a pound through the eighth broker already without yet discovering who really has the sugar and where. Yesterday another lot of 5000 tons was offered him at the same price by another dealer who did not know that the prospective customer on the telephone was the Food Administrator. This lot was traced through the third broker. The investigation in both cases is continuing.

A committee from the Hebrew Retail Grocers Association complained yesterday to Mr. Williams that whole salers were offering them sugar at rates ranging from 14 to 20 cents a pound. The legal rate fixed by the government is 8½ cents. They added that they were required to make cash payments and to sign a form of contract to the effect that the sugar was for export only. The grocers also complained that the wholesalers insisted on combination sales, which is held to be illegal.

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*Minneapolis

COAL NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE CONTINUED

Operators' Representatives Agree to Meet Miners' Committee Again on Condition the Strike Order Shall Be Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another proposal submitted late yesterday by William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, to the scale committees of the bituminous coal miners and operators, prevented a final break between the committees and made possible continuation today of efforts at mediation in the dispute over wages and working conditions which has threatened to end in a strike on November 1.

This proposal was that the committees should confer with each other today without reservation on either side. The miners agreed, and the operators consented with the provision that the strike order already issued by the miners be withdrawn. Hence, before the conference begins this morning at 9:30 o'clock, the miners must decide whether they will withdraw the order, or the operators must agree to waive their objection to it. If neither group recedes from its position, the conference will fail unless Secretary Wilson has still other proposals that will hold them together.

The conference yesterday lasted four hours, during which time the first proposal submitted on Wednesday by Secretary Wilson was rejected by the miners and neither accepted nor rejected by the operators. It provided briefly that the strike order should be withdrawn and the wages of the miners be increased to cover the present cost of living, the increase to be effective after peace is proclaimed and to continue until March 31, 1920.

The operators then proposed through Secretary Wilson that the question of wages be left to arbitration. To this the miners replied that none of their demands would be arbitrated. Secretary Wilson made a proposal that all questions in dispute between them be submitted to arbitration and both groups rejected this plan. After much discussion and earnest pleading by Secretary Wilson, they agreed to meet again today.

Secretary Wilson will meet with the committees this morning, but if they agree to resume negotiations for a new scale, he will withdraw.

The attitude of the miners throughout the conference yesterday was one of doubt as to the possibility of averting a strike. That they have agreed to another conference is a hopeful sign, but not conclusive. Secretary Wilson read to the committees the letter which President Wilson wrote to the national industrial conference about the urgency of industrial peace at this time, and the gravity of a coal strike is being urged from other quarters.

The miners seem confident of the support of the American Federation of Labor if they quit work on November 1.

Longshoremen Returning to Work
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Longshoremen are drifting back to work slowly. It is thought that many are awakening to a realization of their obligation to live up to the agreement they entered into with the National Adjustment Commission. Hundreds reported for duty along the Brooklyn water front yesterday.

Frederick Toppin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine, said the company intended to operate its ships and work the cargoes, hiring longshoremen whether they belonged to the union or not. He added that any of their old men who wished, were welcome to return; that, although they had broken their contract, the company has not and was ready to live up to its agreement if the men were.

As chairman of the strike committee of the steamship interests, Mr. Toppin made public a letter saying the steamship lines and employing stevedores had definitely decided and bound themselves to maintain the award of the National Adjustment Commission in its entirety, and that no circumstances would induce them to vary from that position.

Alleged Rioters Indicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Walter B. Orr, chief of police, the entire Charlotte police force, and a number of strike breakers, were indicted yesterday for murder and felonious assault. Fifty-eight warrants were issued from the office of a local justice of the peace. The indictments came as a sequel to the Charlotte car-barn riot of August 25. The warrants are made returnable on October 29.

Printers' Strike Still at Deadlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Typographical Union Number 6 announced yesterday that the referendum vote to levy an assessment of 10 per cent on all earnings of every member still at work for the benefit of those still locked out or "on vacations" was passed with 4422 votes in favor and 1660 opposed. A proposal to raise the salary of Marston G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, was defeated in the New York local, the vote in favor being 1634 and that opposed 4351.

No progress toward settlement of the strike was apparent yesterday. Typographical Union Number 6 said that its request to the Printers League of the Employing Printers Association, that Frank Morrison of the American

Federation of Labor be appointed mediator, had been refused.

At the offices of the Printers League it was said the time for mediation had passed, that it meant merely going over ground already covered without getting ahead. The next step, they said, was arbitration of the strikers' demands, for which they were ready at any time.

Meantime many magazines being printed in this city are now making arrangements for printing in Boston, Chicago, and other places.

End of Santos Strike

SANTOS, Brazil—The general strike which has obstructed business here for some time, ended on Wednesday when the strikers, with the exception of the street-car conductors and motormen, resumed work. The employees of the Traction Company declare they will remain idle until the practice of instructing municipal firemen as to the manner of operating cars ceases. A limited number of street cars are running.

Teamsters Return to Work

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the International Union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, whose strike 10 days ago resulted in a tieup in express service here, returned to work yesterday.

Lille Building-Trade Employees Strike

LILLE, France (Thursday)—A general strike of men employed in the building trades has been declared, higher wages and better working conditions being demanded. Eighty thousand persons have been thrown out of employment by the walkout.

Street-Car Strike Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—The strike of street car employees which stopped the street car service of the east bay cities for ten days and involved serious rioting has been ended by the intervention of the State Railroad Commission. The men returned to work under the conditions that existed before the strike, all matters of difference being left to a board of arbitration. The strike was for an eight-hour day and advances in wages.

Expressmen Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—About 1000 drivers, chauffeurs and others involved in the strike of American Railway Express employees returned to work yesterday after two weeks of idleness.

**PROTECTION OF LIQUOR
SELLERS IS CHARGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Richard Yancey, for years head of the narcotic squad of the internal revenue office; Charles P. McCarver, William J. Polling and Pasquale Pignuolo, agents of the Department of Justice, and Morton P. Allen, who has been acting as volunteer informer for the United States Attorney Caffey, are under indictment charged with having given protection to saloons, cafes, restaurants, and road houses where liquor has been sold in violation of the War-Time Prohibition Act.

John Minton Jr., assigned by Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer to prosecute the cases, said that a large number of witnesses had been summoned before the grand jury and that it was believed that an extensive conspiracy existed. The indictment on which the arrests were made charges conspiracy to defeat the federal law and bribery. It is alleged that many saloons and restaurants were warned of impending raids.

**RANCH OFFERED FOR
SALE TO GOVERNMENT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The famous Cold Stream Ranch of 130,000 acres near Vernon in the Okanagan Valley has been offered to the provincial government to be used for soldier settlement purposes at a price of \$1,500,000. This amount, the owners claim, has been spent on the property since it was first acquired by Lord Aberdeen, when he was Governor-General of Canada. The property is now owned jointly by Lord Cowdray and Sir James Buchanan. The announcement that the provincial government has been given the opportunity of purchasing the property was made yesterday by E. L. Lundy, who has been sent to Canada by the owners to supervise the disposition of the ranch.

Mr. Lundy made the offer to the Premier and the Minister of Lands, and is now awaiting the result of their deliberations.

NEW QUARRY WAGE AGREEMENT

BARRE, Vermont—The adoption by the Quarry Workers International Association of North America of a new wage agreement with the principal manufacturers and producers of the country was announced here yesterday. The agreement was prepared at a conference of employers and union representatives.

AERONAUTICAL FEDERATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The International Aeronautical Federation will meet in congress at Brussels on October 22, 23 and 24.

PROTEST RESOLUTION ADOPTED

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Thursday)—The Bulgarian Sobranje today adopted a resolution protesting against the evacuation by Bulgarian troops of Thrace and the Strumitza region.

BUSINESS MEN ARE WARNED OF CRISIS

Radicalism in United States Is Called by Dr. N. M. Butler Third Most Serious Threat to the Nation in All Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States is now facing the third great crisis in its history, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who spoke last evening at a dinner of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. His address was directed at radicalism, but he cautioned his hearers against using force to cope with the present unrest.

Dr. Butler opened his address by commending Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, for his action during the police strike. He spoke of the Governor as "on the battle line of ideas."

"In the ordinary sense, this battle has nothing to do with politics," he continued. "It has nothing to do with partisanship. Those who lead and fight in the struggle to save America have the blessing of sturdy Americanism and the personality and courage of Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt."

"Too many of us supposed our troubles were over when the armistice was signed. In fact, our most serious troubles began then."

The Real Crisis

"The war in part postponed, in part hastened, inevitable serious problems which boil down to this: Can we meet and solve the new industrial problems without undermining or overturning the foundations of free government?" He said the discovery has been made that certain groups, by withdrawing their services, can hamper society, and that simultaneous withdrawal of services by essential groups would make society practically helpless. This has now come to the point where it is an act of war against society, he said.

Present unrest he characterized "a firing on Sumner," based on "wrong ideas from within," by those "who have lost faith in America." It is the task of every American, he said, to talk and act American until all are convinced that personal and group interests depend on America. Economic equality, he declared, would check all progress.

If the present problems are not solved, he said, the great experiment symbolized by the United States Constitution will fail. It will not fail, however, he asserted; and he pointed out that two prior crises had occurred, first in Washington's second administration, when "Bolshevism was openly preached in this land and the Constitution abused and vilified by those in great authority," and second, in 1861, Washington and Lincoln, he said, had saved America then.

"Is it possible that democracy has conjured in its own body some new enemy powerful enough to destroy?" he asked. "What the American people need is to be aroused to see the truth. The enemies of America commonly hide away in dark corners, speaking strange tongues. You are engaged in a battle as terribly real as those who went abroad in khaki."

Agitators Warned
Dr. Joseph Sullivan of Chicopee made a bitter attack on Labor unions. "The same thing the Kaiser did, organized Labor is trying to do," he said. "They are on the wrong track. A prominent Englishman described the condition there as 'menacing.' There is a unanimous feeling there that a struggle is coming on. Some say they welcome it; that Lloyd George surrendered too much during the war. I think we did too. Wages were never so high. Reasonable men should know that couldn't continue." He quoted a Massachusetts man as saying that "Labor had stood behind the President during the war—with a club."

"Things are rotting on the piers of New York because men have adopted the same ideas as the Kaiser," he said. "They want to ride roughshod over public opinion. This is no longer a struggle between you and Labor leaders; it is between the ideals and rights of the Republic and a little bunch of 4,000,000 men. We number 100,000,000. The Labor leaders have sown the wind, and they are now reaping the whirlwind."

"O'Connor, leader of the longshoremen, has to fly from them. Margolis, an I. W. W. attorney, dares tell a Senate committee he rejoices in all that is coming. All that the centuries have shown, that there must be leaders to lead and men to follow, he is willing to wipe out."

"Organized Labor in America is under the malign influence of foreigners, French, English, German, Russian. My sympathy is with the men employing Labor, heads of great industries; the country has needed them in the past, and needs them now."

**PLAN TO OBTAIN THE
BALKAN HEGEMONY**

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—

Iemall Hakkı Bey, who represented a district in eastern Thrace in the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies while that region was attached to Bulgaria, publishes a letter in a Muhammadan newspaper here, asserting that the Bulgarians had sought to exterminate Greeks and Muhammadans in Thrace and Macedonia in order to obtain the hegemony in the Balkans. The deputy declares that during his four years' service in the Bulgarian Chamber he was a witness to the Bulgarian hostility against Greeks and Muhammadans and had protested constantly against that policy. He had finally

been forced after the armistice to leave Bulgaria.

Hakkı Bey in his letter expressed the conviction, based upon his interviews with the Premier of Greece, Eleutherios Venizelos, that the latter, far from cherishing anti-Muhammadan feeling, entertained a friendly sentiment toward Muhammadans living in Greece.

MINERS DISCUSS HIGH LIVING COST

Frank Hodges Says Government Has Failed to Provide Solution and Working Classes Must Find One, Even if Temporary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At a conference of the Miners Federation of South Wales, the delegates agreed to defer their resolution regarding the income tax, pending the report of the commission now sitting. The principal discussion this morning related to the high cost of living, when a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress to convene a special session of the congress to decide upon a policy for the reduction of the cost of living, in view of the government's failure to reduce prices. The economic motion was moved by Mr. Gillil-

land of Durham. Frank Hodges, secretary of the federation, declared that they were in a vicious circle, where wages traveled after prices without catching up. The government, he said, had failed to provide a solution for the high prices, the working classes, therefore, must find some solution, even if only a temporary one.

More taxation of excess profits, Mr. Hodges maintained, would not provide the solution. The only way in which prices could be affected temporarily was to divert the excess profits to the actual reduction in prices, instead of allowing them to go into the exchequer.

Mr. Hodges urged that a parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress should be called upon to formulate a scheme for reducing prices which would secure the support of the working class movement, and that the government should be forced to give legislative effect to the scheme. If the surplus war stock were put into ordinary circulation, Mr. Hodges said, it would have considerable effect in reducing prices.

Speaking on the motion, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, said he did not think that the government would lightly accede to their request, because every attempt to lower the cost of living would interfere with the vested interests. He believed the government would have to be pressed and something more might be required than the pressure of resolutions.

Speaking later on nationalization, Mr. Smillie said that it would be for the Trade Union Congress to decide whether, in view of the refusal of the government to carry out the report of the coal commission, pressure should be brought to bear on them by industrial action all over the world.

MR. REDFIELD URGES LOOKING TO FUTURE

United States Will Profit More in Long Run by Dealing in Brotherly Way With Europe. He Tells Trade Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Declaring that "he had seen three or four cases of propositions and loans abroad within the last month or two that filled him with shame," William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, pleaded yesterday with 3000 American bankers and business men to treat the people of the allied nations "as brothers." He was addressing the general session of the International Trade Conference.

"We must take a big share of the loan we make," he said. "We cannot for our own profits' sake treat them other than as brothers. We must look far along the line to the profits of the future and not to the graft and gouge of the present."

No Place for Profiteer

"The profiteer has no place in this job. This is a case of helping brothers to their feet, and if we do that we will respond as brothers should. All around the world business men are dealing as Christians and as brothers in distress. It may be something to please the narrow-minded group of directors if, out of some loan made at extortionate terms, a considerable profit were had for one institution, but the credit of America and our ultimate wealth would suffer in the doing."

The speaker urged the delegates from abroad to be very patient with the people of the United States in certain things in which they might seem slow of action, because since their earliest days they had been trained to avoid entangling alliances. The same "revolution in thought" which jumped the investors in securities in America from 300,000 to 22,000,000 persons in the Liberty Loan drive was now necessary again before the people of the Nation could be educated in buying foreign securities. This, he said, was too slow a method, and he looked upon the Edge Senate Bill, which provides for government-capitalized corporations under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, to be in readiness to make loans up to at least \$1,000,000,000 to any of the allied nations where the funds were urgently needed.

Europe's Need of Help

Emphasizing the necessity of help from the United States to hasten Europe's recovery from war, Eugene Schneider, chairman of the French mission, said:

"The United States cannot hold aloof from Europe. If the gold is all on one side exchange becomes an impossibility. If the United States should forsake us, the war would be a stirring and glorious memory, but also an episode without lasting benefits, something like an uncompleted work. A merciless economic war would soon break out."

The American Committee has recommended that President Wilson be asked to utilize his powers under the Food Control Act to make special

arrangements to provide cereals for Europe in such quantities and credit as may seem wise. The report was sympathetic toward the other remedies proposed by the European visitors for solving their food problems: that United States sellers extend long-term credit to European buyers and that increased exportation to the United States of all European products suitable for American trade is highly desirable.

The Italian mission has recommended a long-term loan at a reasonable rate of about \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 to pay for merchandise purchased by Italy, to be guaranteed by an Italian banking syndicate, already formed, representing financial Italy as a unit, with a government indorsement. France is in the market for \$145,540,000 in food stuffs and \$50,000,000 worth of fuel oil. France plans to increase her fleet to 6,000,000 tons by building or purchasing 2,500,000 tons additional.

RAILWAYMEN AGAIN CONFER WITH PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A further conference between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Premier and other ministers took place today at Downing Street regarding the standardization of the railwaymen's wages. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that standardization was not the only issue discussed but that J. H. Thomas put before the government proposals relating to the future control of the railways.

The actual details will not be made public until the government has had an opportunity of fully considering them, but it is believed that the proposals provide for the administration and direction of the railways by joint boards of control, on which the railwaymen will have strong representation. Mr. Thomas has declared that joint control is the only way in which a real partnership of the workers in industry can be obtained.

BLASCO IBANEZ TO VISIT UNITED STATES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The famous Spanish author, Blasco Ibañez, has sailed for the United States, where he will give a series of lectures, first at the University of Columbia and afterwards in various cities. Mr. Ibañez, whose war-time novel "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," is having a phenomenal success all over the world, will be in the United States at least six months, and afterwards will visit Cuba and probably Mexico.

TWO NEW BRITISH PEERS

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Gen. Sir Julian Byng, on his elevation to the peerage, takes the title of Baron Byng of Vimy. Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty becomes Baron Beatty of the North Sea and of Brooksby.

KING OF SPAIN IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The King of Spain arrived in London tonight.

LABOR PROBLEMS IN THE ARGENTINE

Adjustments to Sectional Conditions Necessary. It Is Said, in Laws or Treaties Seeking to Fix Working Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Argentina's interest in the coming International Labor Conference, which will convene here next Wednesday, differs from that of the United States and some of the advanced European nations, as was pointed out here yesterday by Dr. Felipe A. Espil, secretary to the Argentine Embassy and one of the government delegates from his country to the conference. The Embassy has been informed that the other delegates left Buenos Aires on October 12, and that they are coming to the United States by the Pacific route, although the date of their arrival is not yet known.

Dr. Espil, in speaking of the labor and industrial situation in his country, called attention to the fact that climatic conditions of Argentina, running from tropical in the north to Antarctic in the south, produce labor conditions which make it practically impossible to pass laws which will apply equally to all parts of the country.

In order that the International Labor Conference may be a success, due regard must be had to these varying conditions. Dr. Espil declared that the Peace Treaty took care of this in the article which states that "in framing any recommendation or drafting a convention of general application, the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances, make the industries conditions substantially different, and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it is considered may be required to meet the case of such countries."

One of the most interesting labor problems, as far as Argentina is concerned, will be that relating to agriculture, as one-half of the population is rural, the industrial life being centered largely in and around the federal district of Buenos Aires.

Argentina has had a Labor bureau for many years. Alejandro Unsain, vice-director of this bureau, is coming to the conference. There is a Sunday rest law, made applicable at first only in Buenos Aires, but later adopted by all the provinces, which prohibits all but necessary forms of labor on Sunday. There is important legislation to protect women and children, and further legislation along these lines has been proposed. In addition, there is an eight-hour day for railroad and telegraph employees, and for children under 16, while a general eight-hour law is now before the Congress. Another important law regulates work at home, so as to prevent "sweat shop" evils.

HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard Endowment Fund contributions yesterday totaled nearly half the goal of \$15,250,000.

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FUTURE POSITION OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Walter Leitch, First Director of New Trade Department, Says Outlook Is Bright, Though Population Necessary Adjunct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Walter Leitch was called upon by the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, to join the Munitions Committee formed in Australia on the outbreak of war, and was the committee's first business member. The express function of this committee was the manufacture of munitions for war purposes—but its aims underwent gradual modification and it eventually became the nucleus of the Local Priority Authority in Australia. Mr. Leitch and a colleague threw in their lot as "co-directors" of this "Directorate of Munitions," which appointment continued until the close of the war. During the last few months of the war Mr. Leitch's duties were combined with those of director of the newly created Bureau of Commerce and Industry. He did yeoman service for Australia and the Empire during the war, and in recognition of his services was decorated with the Commandership of the British Empire.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Leitch was educated north of the Tweed, and on leaving school he entered the British Civil Service. The prospects of a civil servant, however, were not sufficiently alluring to hold him, and after two years he entered the service of Messrs. Joseph Baker and Sons Ltd., Willesden Junction, the well-known engineering firm.

Australian's Adaptability

He has traveled all over the world in connection with his company's business, spending most of his time in Australia, and eventually becoming a member of the board of directors of his company. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently interviewed Mr. Leitch upon Australia's trade activities and to a question as to the future position of Australian trade, Mr. Leitch replied: "Undoubtedly, the manufactures in Australia will increase very rapidly; wages are certainly high, but at the present time they are not very much higher than in England or America. The Australian is a very good worker, and during the war very often set the pace for the manufacturers here. The munition workers who came to Great Britain did extremely well, and gave great satisfaction to their employers in British factories. The Australian is very adaptable and can do excellent work. I would like to say that in some handicrafts it may be admitted the British workman does better work, probably because he is a specialist in his particular trade or craft. For example, for many generations chairs have been made at High Wycombe, tables and other furniture at Barnstable, and the tradesman in those towns is more or less of a specialist, whereas in Australia, with the limited output, and the limited number of men available, it is not so easy to create specialists as it is in England.

"On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that the Australian engineer and mechanic is every bit as capable and as inventive as his British brother. It may not be generally known that an Australian inventor, Mr. Michel, designed the first thrust bearing for turbine-driven boats, and this probably saved the British Government £3,000,000 during the war. The Walsley sheep-shearing machine was the invention of an Australian, as was the Brennan torpedo. It is, indeed, evident that Australia has as much

talent and inventive genius as any other country. Australian mining engineers will be found all over the world."

Good Australian Steel

Asked his opinion on the establishment of local industries in the Commonwealth, Mr. Leitch said: "The establishment of local industries has been greatly expedited on account of conditions brought about by the war. The Australian steel industry is now established on a sound basis, and Australian steel works are producing steel equal to that made in any other part of the world. There are practically unlimited supplies of iron ore, 64 to 66 per cent pure iron, which can be obtained by simply quarrying, and as much as 5000 tons of ore can be placed on board a steamer in five hours, so up to date is the apparatus employed by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Ltd. whose steel works are at Newcastle. The coal is alongside the works, and the Broken Hill Company is now producing steel for all purposes.

"A number of subsidiary industries are being started alongside the steel works; such as the manufacture of galvanized steel sheets, wire netting, wire nails, and there is every possibility in the near future of several essential key industries being established. These steel works can manufacture all the rails required for the railway systems of the Commonwealth, as well as the fishplates, dog-spikes, points, and crossings, and so forth. Locomotive railway wagons, truck wheels, and tires are also being manufactured, so that Australia is practically independent of outside sources for her supplies of railway material. Works are now being established for the rolling of copper and brass sheets and tubes, boiler and ship plates, which formerly used to be imported. Firms in Australia are at present building 5000-ton steamers, the great bulk of the plates of which will be rolled in the Commonwealth, and the whole of the engines are being manufactured there.

Key Industries Necessary

"These are only a few of the new industries which have been established in Australia during the war, but it is very important that a great number of essential and key industries should be established so as to make Australia, as far as possible, self-contained. I refer particularly to such commodities as power alcohol, caustic soda, and soda ash, on which so many industries are dependent, including wool scouring, soapmaking, glycerine production, fruit drying, butter making, etc. Tin plates should also be made in Australia, because on an adequate supply of these so many of the primary industries of Australia are dependent. The packing of meat, fruit, jam, milk, etc., may be instanced.

"The manufacture of wire ropes should also be considered as an essential industry, because on an adequate supply of wire ropes depend our mines, our shipping, and many agricultural and pastoral pursuits. No doubt many of these industries will be established in the near future, and judging by a recent speech of the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, the policy of the Australian Government will be a higher protective tariff than exists at present, or failing the customs tariff, a bonus for Australian manufactured goods to enable the particular industry to get properly established. No doubt satisfactory legislation regarding dumping will also be passed at the same time as the bonus and tariff arrangements."

Prospects for Exports

Mr. Leitch was then asked to say a few words on the question of Australia as an exporting country of finished goods. "I think," he said, "that there is a good future for Australia as regards the exporting trade with

India and the East, particularly in foodstuffs, and as the eastern people become larger meat-eating nations, so our meat export trade should increase. At present a large export trade is done in milk, and tinned butter, jams, fruits, and biscuits, to many eastern countries. I believe, also, that Australian engineering firms will ultimately find a trade for their products in the same markets. A considerable trade is being done now in exporting mining and agricultural machinery, but a good trade should also be done in sugar machinery, rubber machinery, and general plantation machinery, including internal combustion engines of all kinds."

The vital question of immigration was also touched upon by Mr. Leitch. He said, "It is rather difficult to speak at the present time as regards future immigration. There will, no doubt, be a great rush of immigrants to Australia, but probably the Australian Government will like to settle their own returned soldiers before doing anything else. I have traveled over most of the world, and I can conscientiously say that there is no finer country than Australia. The climate is good, the people are well fed and well dressed, and the conditions of life are freer than in any other country, while the cost of living is certainly very reasonable."

Cooperation of Manufacturers

As the policy of nationalization is so much to the fore, Mr. Leitch's views on this point are of interest. He boldly declared: "I am not a believer in the nationalization of industries. I do not believe that industries could be so well handled by a Government Department as by private individuals, but I do think that greater economy could be effected, and greater efficiency obtained by cooperation amongst manufacturers, with a view to standardizing their products, and arranging for mass production on co-operative lines, also selling through central organizations, somewhat on the lines of the German cartels, more particularly as regards the export trade. Economical administration of this kind would tend to cheapen cost of production, and might bring about greater cooperation between the employer and the employee, so that each would secure an adequate return for his labor."

"The report of the Committee on Industrial Control, in which Lord Balfour of Burleigh advocates this policy, is one which I heartily endorse."

In conclusion, Mr. Leitch said that the outlook for Australian trade was bright, but population was a very necessary adjunct.

AVIATORS' WIRELESS STATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Meteorological Institute at De Bilt recently received information from London to the effect that henceforth a British wireless station will three times a day forward messages of special interest to aviators. These messages will give the conditions for 12 stations in England, Ireland, and Scotland, as regards the state of the barometer, the direction and velocity of the wind near the ground, the character of the changes in the air pressure in the three hours preceding the time of sending, and condition of the air. Then there will follow for 15 of the 33 stations in the United Kingdom a statement of the direction and velocity of the wind at two altitudes, the first at 1000 to 2000 feet, the second at 3000 to 10,000 feet.

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PETROGRAD UNDER THE BOLSHEVIKI

Eyewitness Describes Conditions in Capital as They Were a Few Weeks Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Christian Science Monitor has been supplied with the following authentic details as to the conditions existing in Petrograd at the beginning of September: Petrograd today, it is stated, is a city of desolation, which almost baffles description. The population now numbers, according to the food cards issued by the Bolsheviks, 938,236, and conditions are such that there is no soap, little water fit to drink, no fuel, and practically no food. Water pipes which burst last winter are still unrepaired. The municipal trams run occasionally, and the electric lights are lighted two or three evenings a week, from dusk until midnight. On Sundays and holidays the bourgeoisie are compelled to clean up the courtyards and passages leading to houses, while Red Guards or commissioners of the Soviet watch over them.

The people are embittered against each other and everybody is suspected. Permits are needed for everything. The people live in abject fear of their lives. A proclamation has been posted calling upon all true patriots to shoot immediately anyone who speaks against the Bolsheviks.

A Hostile Reception

Zinovieff, the Jewish Bolshevik Commissioner, recently made a tour of the principal works and factories. The workpeople after listening to his speech were called upon to signify their readiness to assist the Bolshevik cause. He was given a somewhat hostile reception at the Nevsky Ship-building Works. The result was that 12 men who were regarded as the ringleaders were arrested and killed. At the Putilovsky Works when Zinovieff called upon the men to signify their willingness to assist the cause, only 64 out of the 2000 men employed raised their hands. The Red Guards at once surrounded the works and 212 men paid the penalty, before the eyes of their fellow workmen. Each day 234,632 dinners are served to children in Petrograd. The dinner consists of fish soup and one-eighth of a pound of bread. Of children under three years of age who are allowed a small quantity of milk daily, there are 163,608. Children between the ages of three and fourteen, according to the cards issued, number 192,843. These figures, however, must not be taken to represent the total of the children in the city, since "almost every known loyal Bolshevik possesses two or more food cards, thus enabling him or her to draw extra rations which should go to others."

Election a Farce

Recently there was an "election" in Petrograd for membership of the Soviet. The Bolsheviks are fond of declaring that they are the representatives of the people. At the election only known Bolsheviks were allowed to vote and to register their votes they had to produce for inspection a "permit card" issued to them by the members of the Soviet which had ceased to exist. The election was nothing more than a farce.

It is often asked why the people of Petrograd do not rise and overthrow the Bolsheviks. The answer is simple. The people are too weak from privation, too dejected and apathetic, to make any attempt against the Red

Guards, who are well armed and equipped. There is no opportunity for any number of people to gather together to arrange a plan of action, even though there are many left who possess sufficient moral courage to attempt to organize such a gathering. Spies are everywhere, and life is cheap in Petrograd today.

NEW POLICING

SCHEME FOR POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The new Polish Government, anxious to set upon a firm basis the administration of justice in its territories, has paid a high compliment to the metropolitan police by requesting the sending out of an informal commission of experienced London police officers to advise upon the lines on which a permanent policing scheme should be based.

The officers have, of course, to be volunteers, and a small party has been selected, and will shortly embark for Poland under charge of Colonel Macready, son of the commissioner of police. They will make a general survey of the country for purely police purposes, and will make a report with recommendations.

If the Polish Government approves the latter, and the matter can be amicably arranged between the two governments, this pioneer party will be followed by a much larger commission, and it is hoped to lay, under its guidance, the foundations of a scheme for the general control and administration of justice in Poland.

Probably the plan owes its inception to Mr. Paderewski, who has seen the metropolitan police system in operation, and is known to be a great admirer of it.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE RESUMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The general telegraphic intercourse between Germany and France, inclusive of Algeria and Tunis, has been reopened. Provisionally, only commercial wires in intelligible German, English, French, Italian, and Japanese are passed.

The censorship on telegrams in Germany has been raised. Press telegrams between Germany and Great Britain are again allowed and code telegrams from Germany to Holland are permitted if reliable information on their contents is given if desired.

HOUSING PLAN FOR IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The scheme under which the National Development Company offers to lend up to £150,000,000 for housing in Ireland has at any rate given rise to much discussion, and the Dublin Corporation has actually asked for £1,000,000 to start with. There are plenty of prudent people who advocate a careful examination into what is admittedly a business proposition and not a philanthropic one.



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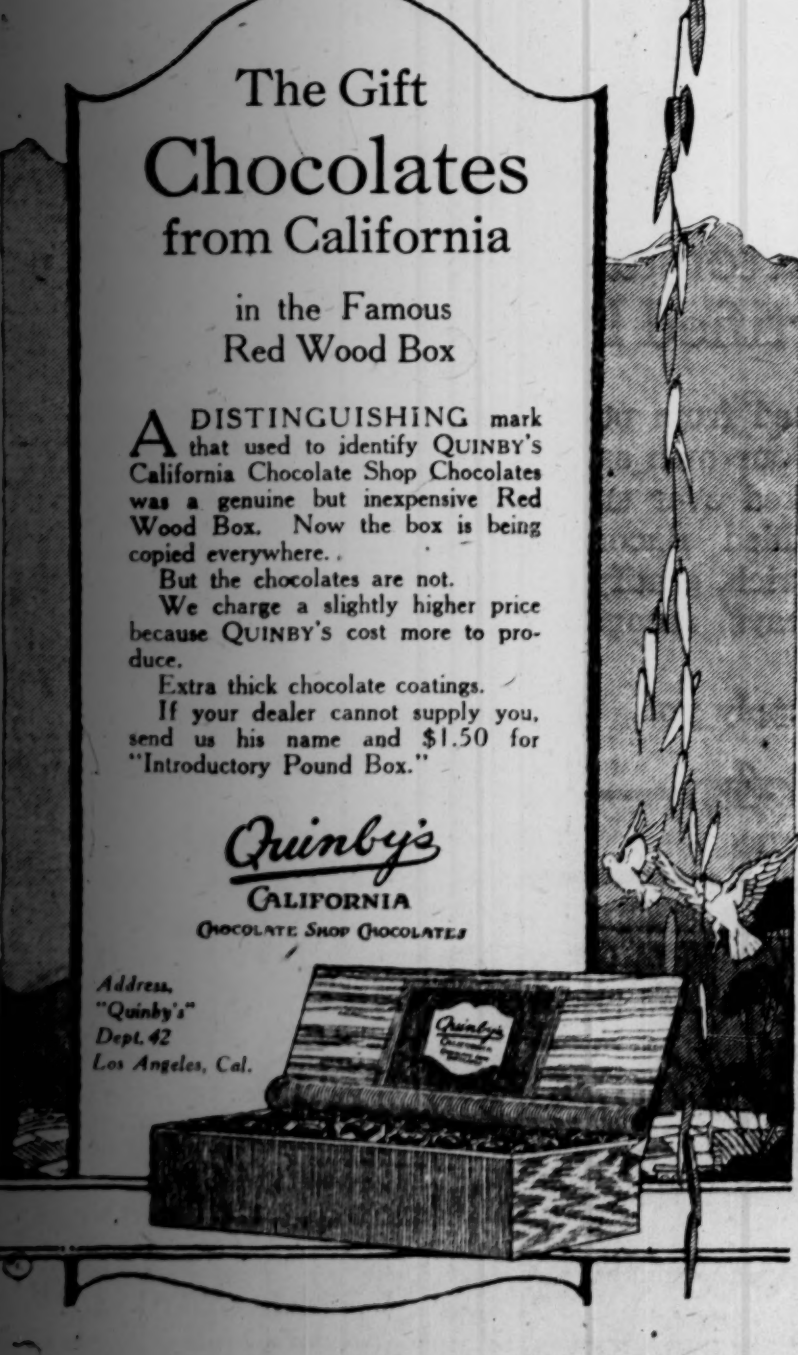
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RESTORING FRENCH PUBLIC MONUMENTS

French Budget Commission Has Set Aside Over 2,500,000 Francs for Repairs in War Zone and Invaded Departments

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—Numerous committees have been established for the reconstruction of the devastated districts, and the slow progress they make provokes much comment. Those who criticize the delays in the work, however, do not probably realize that the task of France is incommensurable.

One of the unhappy departments which, during four years, served as a battlefield for the whole world, was that of the Aisne, which was so situated that it served as pivot for the famous Hindenburg line. It was crossed in its whole width by the fighting armies during the German retreat. All its cross-roads and bridges were blown up, and most of its monuments disappeared, pulverized by shell fire. During the first three years of the war its art treasures were spared; a few days, however, sufficed to annihilate them, and of Coucy and Tracy-le-Val, amongst innumerable others, there now remain only heaps of charred stones.

Others still exist, but mutilated and torn. In this department alone, the Department of Fine Arts has no less than 60 historical monuments to restore, amongst which are the cathedrals of Saint Quentin and Soissons and the church of Essommes, a unique masterpiece of the thirteenth century.

In the Somme the devastation is complete. Roye, Ham, Péronne and Tilloy are names which today call up before one's mental vision the spectacle of accumulated ruin. Many of the monuments of the Somme are damaged beyond repair. At Beuvraignes, the iron of the spire emerges from a heap of stonework, and alone reveals the site of the church. At Ansechy, the chaos is so indescribable that the site of the chapel is unrecognizable. Other churches have been mined, such as that of Erchen.

Somme Monuments Destroyed

One can truthfully say that the Somme department does not possess one historical monument which has been spared the ravages of war. Even the Cathedral of Amiens, touched by a few shells, has been badly mutilated, but happily all the works of art it contained such as the old stained glass windows, had been removed. The hundred and ten stalls of the choir, marvelously carved by Turpin, a cabinet-maker from 1508 to 1522, had been protected by sandbags. The church of St. Germain l'Eclousais, built in the fifteenth century, rent open by a series of bombs, is being restored, as well as the facade of the Louis Sixteenth Theater, a masterpiece by Ronneau.

However, Amiens escaped the effects of German occupation; Abbeville also, although the churches of St. Vulfran and the Holy Sepulcher were seriously battered by hostile aircraft. Montdidier unfortunately counts as an irreparable ruin; its old St. Pierre church, built from 1475 to 1490, is so seriously damaged that it cannot be restored. At Péronne, the roof and vaults of the church of St. Jean lie on the ground between its tottering walls. Yet it was in this church that, in 1577, the League was concluded under the auspices of Jacques de Humières, Governor of Péronne, unless, as some affirm, this solemnity took place in the Hôtel de Ville, which is riddled with German shell holes.

The church of Ham, once a rare monument, also threatens ruin. Its roof completely disappeared in the conflagration lit by the Germans before retreating.

No ruin perhaps approaches that of the exquisite church of Tilloy, also of the Renaissance period, built of stone and pink bricks both externally and in-

ternally, and presenting a most remarkable decorative effect. The roof as well as large sections of its walls have fallen in, and what was once the pride of the region is now but a heap of ruins.

Repairing the Monuments

The program of all the repairs to be undertaken aims at preserving those portions of the historical monuments still standing. However, it is to be doubted whether these measures will have any real value, especially in the case of the Somme monuments which are particularly fragile, as most of them date from the fifteenth century, at which epoch architectural decorators attained a wonderful skill, but often neglected to consider the solidity of the main building, upon which they lavished all the embellishments of their art.

One can form an adequate idea of the importance of the repairs to be undertaken, by glancing through the report of Louis Marin, which was recently communicated to the French Chamber in the name of the Budget Commission, concerning the protection of historical monuments damaged by war. This report furnishes a very complete inventory of the depredations to which the monuments have been subjected, both in the invaded regions and near the front, where they were exposed to the artillery fire and aircraft attacks of the enemy.

The Budget Commission agrees with the Ministry of Fine Arts that it is indispensable to restore all the ruined edifices wherever possible. But on the other hand, it is impossible to undertake all these restorations simultaneously, on account of the shortage of labor and materials and difficulties of transport. It is therefore advocated that the preliminary work should aim purely at preservation—the cost of which, according to Louis Marin, would reach a total of 5,605,600 francs.

Work on Rheims

Certain particularly urgent repairs have already been effected at Rheims and at Noyon. The same work should be immediately undertaken at Soissons, Laon, St. Quentin, Châlons-sur-Marne, Verdun, Arras, and Cambrai, where many edifices threaten to fall into complete ruin; and the Budget Commission has set aside a sum of 2,575,000 francs for these immediate repairs.

It has also been judged necessary to present the Beaux Arts with 250,000 francs to restore those monuments protected against war risks, whilst 1,295,000 francs will be reserved for the replacing and repairing of the stained-glass windows of more than 20 churches.

The classification and preservation of vestiges and souvenirs of the war will cost 75,000 francs, whilst the service for the protection of monuments and the preservation or restoration of works of art in the zone of the armies will necessitate a further credit of 300,000 francs.

Thus the total amount of credit necessary merely for the repairs of the monuments damaged by the war will amount to 4,006,400 francs, which, if judiciously employed, will perhaps contribute to save some of the relics of a glorious past.

REDUCED COAL OUTPUT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—A statement has been issued by the Miners Federation in connection with a White Paper published by the Board of Trade showing the output of coal in the British coal fields during the week ended May 31 and during the week ended August 9. "The figures," the federation remarks, "show that the output for the respective weeks was: 4,812,595 tons and 2,642,895, a reduction in one week of 2,169,700. The reduction appears to be alarming. No explanation is forthcoming as to the real cause. The fact that the government offered no explanation creates the impression that this is a deliberate attempt to prejudice the public against the miners of the country."

"The explanation lies in the fact that the week ended August 9 was bank holiday week, during which the

majority of the miners took three days' holiday in accordance with their usual custom. Thus the working days were reduced by half and consequently the output. The same comparative reduction can be traced during the bank holiday weeks of the last 50 years. The figures for the two weeks ended August 16 and 23 indicate the mischievous character of the government figures. The output was: Week ended August 16, 3,726,499; ended August 23, 3,989,762. During these two weeks, the Yorkshire output was only 19,917 tons and 162,638 tons, respectively.

"If the Yorkshire strike had not intervened the output for the district could not have been less than 600,000 tons per week. As it is, the Yorkshire output is rapidly becoming normal, and unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, the output to the country will not be appreciably less in a week or two from now than the output of the week ended May 31, which represents the highest figure attained in the last 13 weeks of which there is a record. We therefore ask the public not to be misled by this latest attempt to discredit the miners by means of unexplained statistical tables."

In continuation of the figures showing the weekly output of coal up to August 9, the Board of Trade announces that the output for the weeks ending on August 16 and 23 is as shown in the following table:

Coal field—	Week ending Aug. 16	Week ending Aug. 23
Northumberland	224,817	215,200
Durham	632,737	606,831
Yorkshire	19,917	162,638
Lancashire, Cheshire, and N. Wales	418,982	418,892
Derby, Notts, Leicester, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Worcester	302,698	334,416
South Wales, Monmouth, and Other English Districts	904,464	975,558
Scotland, East and West	594,922	622,028
Total	3,726,499	3,989,762

INSTRUCTION IN CITIZENSHIP SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hundreds of women of every class and condition are seeking citizenship instruction from the Boston League of Women Voters, according to the officials of that organization. "The eagerness displayed by all of them is declared to be indicative of a determination to accept their approaching new duty as a serious matter of human welfare and happiness."

Classes and meetings all over the city of Boston have been and are being arranged under the auspices of the league. Speakers are in great demand and the organization is striving to meet every request with the limited number of workers it has at its disposal. Of especial interest are the classes which are being formed for alien women. Albanian, Jewish, and Italian groups are among the first of these classes.

SUFFRAGISTS TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor HARTFORD, Connecticut—Woman suffragists of this State are preparing for the fiftieth annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Bridgeport, November 12, 13, and 14. Republican leaders of the State will talk to them on the subject. "The responsibility of the Party in Power in Connecticut toward Woman Suffrage."

LORD FISHER'S BOLT FROM THE BLUE

Former First Sea Lord Decries Vast Expenditure on What He Calls an Obsolete British Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Lord Fisher, who was First Sea Lord at the Admiralty during the period from 1904 to 1915, has written a couple of breezy, blunt letters to "The Times" on naval matters, which have fallen like a bombshell among a people which, satisfied with the part that the fleet played during the war and still stirred by the recollection of its achievements, is preparing to give the various units of the British fleet a hearty welcome in its tour of the British ports. With dramatic and disturbing suddenness, Lord Fisher has declared that half the British Navy is obsolete through the development of big fast ships and huge guns, and he couples this declaration with a call for economy in expenditure.

In his first communication Lord Fisher writes: "The £2,000,000 a day we are spending more than our income will not be saved by trifles or by trifling."

"It is incredible—it is uncalled for—it is ruinous waste that the cost of the fleet is now £140,000,000 a year. (In 1904 it was £34,000,000.) So the whole national expenditure before the war was only a third more than the present navy estimates. Then a huge anti-German fleet had to be ready to strike. Now that German fleet is at the bottom of the sea! . . .

An Excess of Two Millions

"Imagine! Here we are, getting on for a year ago, and yet spending this prodigious excess of £2,000,000 beyond our income!"

"I have to say from severe experience and great obloquy that departmental committees or Cabinet committees of even prime ministers are no use in such an extremity. You must turn out the whole spendthrift crew, 'neck and crop,' who are responsible for this ruinous waste of money."

"You must be ruthless, relentless, and remorseless! Sack the lot! 'Those fearful souls who always shudder to 'shoot at sight' and to 'think in oceans' must take courage. 'We are wasting money on half the navy because it is obsolete already by the immense development of big, fast ships and huge guns (the last light cruiser launched has more horsepower than the Lusitania, and the public saw recently in the Thames the monster 18-inch navy gun used in the war, and the 20-inch gun was ready to be built when I left the Admiralty on May 22, 1915), so half the navy wants scrapping, and the other half will be equally useless in a very few years, because of the internal combustion engine and oil!'"

Supplementing this letter a few days later the former First Sea Lord claimed that the reforms made in the navy during his period of office—the introduction of the turbine, oil fuel, and the big gun into the navy and the concentration of the fleet in the North Sea—had been successful. "I am glad to see," the letter runs, "the Admiralty have perfected all their economies as below my letter, in your kindly insertion of it, I perceive a very remarkable official memorandum by the Admiralty to the fleet, showing how they have time to attend

to the minutest detail of battle! Like the elephant's trunk—one moment picking up a pin, the next rooting up an oak."

"(1) Full dress is only to be worn by the officers of the fleet at His Majesty's Levée. (I suppose this will be canceled when President Smillie comes along and we make the sixteenth new republic!)"

"(2) With No. 2 dress (ball dress) the mess jacket is to be worn instead of the tail coat!"

"So, thank God, the weight of the war and £2,000,000 a day more than our income is lifted off our minds, and we can wait with a light heart! (Or is it still 'jazz'?)"

"Then, sir, there follow 12 specific injunctions about cocked hats and gold-laced trousers and midshipmen's jackets! 'Give peace in our time, O Lord!' if this indicates the minds of those whose hearts should be filled with the internal combustion engine and war 'hippotami' (but that's another story)."

"Sir, I tell you again with emphasis, the present navy is obsolete for a war a few years hence!"

"Stop the money!"

"Yours, "FISHER."

"September 3."

A Pointed Postscript

Postscript:

"Can't you trust me?"

"1. Was I wrong about the water-tube boiler—when the whole expert world was against me?"

"2. Was I wrong about the turbine when I put it in the 'Dreadnaught' when only before in a penny steamer, and the experts called it 'a box of tricks'?"

"3. Was I wrong about the battle cruiser that sunk von Spee and all his fleet—with prodigious speed and the big gun?"

"4. Was I wrong about the submarine—when seven months before

the war I described the sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans?"

"5. Was I wrong to bring the fleet from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, in humble imitation of Nelson, who said your battle ground should be your drill ground?"

"6. Did the fleet at Scapa Flow on August 4, 1914, win the war or not? Every vessel of the line of battle that was there was conceived when I was First Sea Lord."

"I say with St. Paul, 'I boast myself a little,' he was compelled to say. 'Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also!'"

"Up to a certain point I suffer fools gladly, but I am—trustee to an estate that's only going to have 3s. 4d. in the pound left. It's time to kick."

AMERICAN COAL FOR IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Dublin Industrial Development Association states that it is in a position to supply the names and addresses of American coal owners and exporters who are prepared to quote prices for large quantities of excellent coal for immediate delivery to Irish ports on receipt of order. The price is quoted f. o. b. barge, New Orleans, \$5 per ton of 2000 pounds for "mine run" and \$5.50 for lump. One firm which says that it controls the output of 15 mines is prepared to make immediate shipment of 10,000 tons.

ZONE SYSTEM PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Connecticut State Grange has decided to conduct an investigation into the zone fare system to be inaugurated on the trolley lines on November 2. An effort will be made to bring about a change in the proposed fare system in order to make it more satisfactory to the patrons of the car lines.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM EAST INDIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—Official notification is cable from Singapore that the export of rubber from Straits Settlements ports in the month of July amounted to 1818 tons (of which 137 tons were trans-shipments), which compares with 5059 tons in June, and 1978 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The total for seven months of the present year is 90,543 tons, compared with 44,158 tons for the corresponding period in 1918 and 46,867 tons in 1917. Appended are the comparative statistics:

	1917	1918	1919
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
January	3,362	4,302	14,404
February	6,495	2,224	15,661
March	8,299	8,558	20,908
April	6,103	6,384	10,848
May	6,282	13,387	12,843
June	8,773	6,525	8,009
July	7,351	1,978	7,818
Totals	46,867	44,158	90,543

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Exquisite Blouses

—just as straight from
Paris as they could come

Not going to attempt to do them justice in a small space like this (fact is they simply can't be appreciated fully until seen no matter how much they are talked about).

If most Pittsburgh women were told that one of the smartest Blouse Shops from Paris had moved here, they would unquestionably waste no time in getting to see it—if only from a standpoint of fashion interest. Well, this much of that has come true—a really wonderful showing of those Paris Blouses are here in our French Department (adjoining Trimmings, First Floor)—and they're worth coming to see.

You're just as welcome as a visitor whether you have any intentions of buying or not.

Boggs & Buhl

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Winter Quarters for the Bulbs

When the end of the season comes and hard frosts threaten, it is necessary to dig up the dahlias, gladioli, corns and all the tender bulbs and take them into the cellar, for their winter's rest. When dahlias of the round, old-fashioned type ("chub-faced" dahlias, Maeterlinck called them) were the only kinds commonly grown, but little difficulty was found in wintering them. The newer and more refined varieties demand somewhat more careful treatment. Indeed, some kinds are not easily carried over, even by expert growers. Most dahlia roots, though, will go through the winter fairly well, if they are properly dug and stored. Digging may take place any time after the frosts have cut down the tops. Cut them close to the ground, as it will prove a nuisance to have a long stalk attached. Commercial growers often use a double knife with long, stout handles, but a stick will prove satisfactory in the home garden. Have it sharp, though, both to save yourself unnecessary exertion and to make a smooth, clean cut.

In digging the roots, exercise special care not to injure the necks on which the buds for next year will come. To grasp the stalk and pull up the roots by main force is a most unwise plan. It is better to use a spade, working it into the ground all around the clump, far enough away so that you will not cut into the tubers. Then you can push the spade under the clump and lift it out. There is a decided advantage in having assistance with this work, as in many other garden operations.

After the clumps have been dug, leave them in the sun for several hours, so that they will dry out to some extent. They contain a remarkably large amount of moisture, especially in a wet season, such as growers in New England have experienced this year. When you pack the tubers away, it will be found a good plan to put the stems downward, so that what moisture remains can drain off of the stalks. While an excess of earth may be shaken from the roots, do not go so far as some gardeners have and wash the tubers. As a matter of fact, there seems to be some measure of protection in having a little earth adhere to the roots.

Suburban house cellars are apt to be too warm and dry to make the storing of dahlias in them feasible, unless some precautions are taken. Often it is possible to partition off a corner or to make a closet with some ventilation. If this cannot be done, the clumps may be covered with sand or coal ash or packed in boxes containing such material. Some gardeners find that their roots keep fairly well, when they simply wrap them in newspapers and occasionally sprinkle these papers lightly. A cellar where there is no heat is a good place for dahlia roots, if it is not too cold. Of course, the temperature must always be high enough so that the roots will not freeze, and they contain enough moisture, especially at the beginning of the season, so that they will freeze slowly.

Gladioli bulbs, or corns, as they are properly called, are easier to store. They, too, should be dug before freezing weather. It will be found that a new bulb has been made directly over the old bulb, and oftentimes a quantity of miniature bulbs or cornets will be found adhering. If these little bulbs are not removed now, many of them are likely to be broken off or lost. They are worth preserving because, if planted out in the spring, they will make good growth and soon reach flowering size. An easy way to keep them is to put them in a paper bag and tie the bag to the rafters of the cellar. After the large corns have been dried a few hours, they may be stored in boxes of sand, and will keep wherever the temperature is above freezing and where the air is not so dry as to make them shrivel.

It pays, when digging the dahlias and gladioli, to label them with their names, so that they can be planted out again without producing an inconspicuous mixture of shades and varieties. It is particularly important to keep the Primulid hybrids from gladioli of the more common varieties. These Primulid gladioli are growing rapidly in favor. They come earlier than the others and are more delicate in flower, as well as lighter in their general habit. Moreover, a single bulb will produce two or more flowering stems. This is a variety which reached United States by way of England, into which country they were introduced from Africa.

Except in the coldest sections of the country, the little montbretias, which resemble miniature gladioli, although flowering much more profusely, are hardy enough to go through the winter with a little protection. Many growers, however, prefer to dig up the bulbs and store them in the same way as gladioli corns.

Tritomas, the brilliant flowers of which have won them the name of Red Hot Pokers, are only doubtfully hardy in cold countries, and it often is best to dig them up and store them in the cellar during the winter, although this is a plan which does not occur to the average amateur.

Dressing the Part

"After a day's shopping, I come home feeling that I have seen an army of women," dressed almost exactly alike," said the discriminating woman to her friend. "Although no two are ever really gowned the same, when one comes to analyze them carefully, their general outlines are so similar that one wonders why women are so opposed to a uniform dress, such as men wear. They might almost as well adopt it, as to pattern after one or two prevailing styles as rigidly as they do," she said emphatically.

"That's just what I have thought

many times," the appreciative friend returned. "I have noticed this monotonous repetition in women's dress, as who has not, and have felt that, if only more originality and thought as to what was becoming were employed, there could be such a delightful range of costumes, far more modish as well as truly becoming. American women should learn from their French sisters that it is better to select with regard to one's own style than to wear whatever is the fashion, without considering its suitability for the particular person. For instance, although draped skirts may be worn one season, that is no reason why a short woman should buy one; for, in most cases, it will make her look shorter than ever. And the opposite holds well on the tall woman, who should avoid accentuating her height beyond what is becoming to her, regardless of the mode."

"I used to know a girl who was unusually slender and whose mother made her dresses high-waisted and with long, narrow skirts in empire style. I never knew why she did this, for the effect was ungainly as one could imagine, since she accentuated her daughter's height and made her appear quite awkward," said the hostess.

"Another thing I have often wondered about is why women wear low necks when they are positively unbefitting to them, and when a neat fitting tailored high collar would be trim and exactly suited to their style. But, when low collars are in vogue, one sees almost every woman adopting the fashion, regardless of the result. The same thing applies to short or sheer loose sleeves which are sometimes so ridiculous looking," returned her guest, promptly.

"Instead of centering her entire attention on fashion plates and shop windows, the wise woman has in mind the styles which are most becoming to her; don't you think so?" she asked. "In this way she eventually knows how to eliminate the unattractive modes almost unconsciously, and thus can select a hat or suit quickly and happily, without spending days in fruitless effort. When dressing on a moderate income, she confines her colors to two or three at most, so that no matter what combination she chooses, she will not be guilty of dressing in poor taste. It is surprising how much further the income can be stretched, when one uses this regard for what is exactly suited to the wearer, rather than in simply choosing whatever is being worn. At the same time, the results are decidedly more effective, for instead of looking like a replica of thousands of other women walking beside her in the busy city street, the woman who knows her own style will have an 'air' which will instantly stamp her as being different."

There are any number of types of women, more than can be mentioned offhand, of course, but we are all familiar with the athletic woman who should wear good-looking sport clothes as much as possible, with the little woman who looks best in dainty garments, sheer ruffles, and a fluttering veil, with the strictly tailored woman who always looks immaculately crisp and plaited, and with the dowdy woman who never wears anything that really suits her. It is this woman who owes it to herself to see that she follows out her special style, and is not tempted by a pretty hat which makes her ridiculous, or by a tailored suit, when she needs draped skirts.

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Many of the best recipes come to us from England, where puddings have always been held in high esteem, being considered an economical, as well as a delicious, dessert. The holiday plum puddings, now famous the world around, are made by English housewives, weeks before the occasion for which they are to be used; stored away, cooked and ready except for the hour or more required in reheating which makes them as fresh as though just done. The Nesselrode pudding, though of French origin, is also popular in England, though it is more elaborate and expensive as to making and ingredients; but, this being a description of simple puddings, we must omit recipes pertaining to all others.

Sweet Apple Pudding—Chop ½ pound of tart apples and add to them ½ pound of carefully washed currants, ½ pound of finely chopped suet, ½ pound of sugar, ½ teaspoon of salt, 12 blanched and chopped almonds, 4 well beaten eggs, and a grating of nutmeg. Beat well, pour into a buttered mold, cover, and boil three hours. Serve with a fruit or regular pudding sauce.

Marmalade Pudding—Make a smooth batter, using 4 beaten eggs, 1 pint of milk, ½ cup of sugar, ½ teaspoon of salt, 3 tablespoons of flour, and a grating of nutmeg. Mix well and pour into a buttered pudding dish, tying it down with a floured cloth. Boil 1 hour and serve with a glass of orange marmalade turned over the top.

Lemon Pudding—Work ¼ cup of butter and 1 cup of sugar to a cream. Add the finely chopped peel of a lemon, sift in ½ cup of flour and 3 beaten eggs; mix all together and pour into a buttered mold. Serve with lemon sauce, made with the juice of 3 lemons, added to 1 cup of water,



The novelty of a plaited panel in the back

From a photograph by Keystone, New York

and 1 cup of sugar, boiled for 6 minutes, then thickened with a little cornstarch.

Reduction Rice Pudding—Wash ½ cup of rice and put in a lightly buttered baking dish with ¼ teaspoon of salt, a small cup of sugar and 1 quart of rich milk. Add a grating of nutmeg and 2 teaspoons of vanilla flavoring. Bake very slowly, stirring often and adding milk as the rice takes it up; and when thoroughly rich and creamy, let it brown on top. The cooking takes between 3 and 4 hours. Serve hot or cold.

Peach Pudding—Take a pint jar of preserved peaches, heat and drain; then chop the pulp. Add ½ cups of crumbs, ½ cup of chopped preserved ginger, and 3 beaten egg yolks. Beat all together, then fold in the beaten whites of the eggs, pour into a lightly buttered pudding dish and bake. For the sauce, add ½ cup of spiced sugar sirup to the strained fruit juice, with 1 tablespoon of chopped nuts.

Prune Custard Pudding—Soak and stew ½ pound of prunes, cool and remove the stones, then chop them fine. Add 1 cup of cream, ½ cup of sugar, 4 beaten eggs and 1 cup of milk. Turn into a pudding dish, setting it in a pan of water, and bake until the pudding sets. Chill and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Date Pudding—Stone and chop ½ pound of dates. Warm 3 tablespoons of butter with ½ cup of molasses and ½ cup of milk, just so that they may be blended. Sift together 1½ cups of flour, ½ teaspoon of baking powder, and 1 teaspoon of mixed spices. Add the liquid to the flour mixture and then beat in the dates; turn into a buttered mold, and covering the top with buttered paper, steam for 1½ hours.

Royal Bread Pudding—Take 2½ cups of dry crumbs and add to them ¾ cup of sugar, 1 pint of milk, and 1 heaping tablespoon of soft butter; pour into a buttered pudding dish, adding 1 tablespoon of vanilla flavoring, and let stand 5 minutes. Beat yolks of 4 eggs and add to 1 pint of milk. Pour this in slowly and add 1 cup of cream. Bake until the custard has set. Remove from the oven and, when cool, spread lightly with warmed jelly; over the top put a meringue, made of the 4 whites of the eggs beaten stiffly with 3 teaspoons of powdered sugar. Lightly brown in the oven and serve hot or cold, as convenient.

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A Practical Jersey Dress

Jersey cloth, already popular for several seasons, is holding its own. In the main, it is satisfactory, being most comfortable, effective, and of medium weight. In the model shown above the material is oddly plaited in the back of the skirt, to correspond with the more conventional plaited apron effect of the front of the dress. The sash of jersey is bound with satin to match that used upon the collar and cuffs.

Giving Drab Things Color

One housekeeper who is ever alert to make the commonplace accessories of the home attractive, as well as useful, recently painted her new agate garbage pail a delft blue, bordered with gray, to match the color scheme of the kitchen, lining with a solid white enamel finish which was most refreshing. By keeping the pail lined with fresh paper daily, it is as dainty as one could wish. Pleased with the results, she experimented on the handle of her broom, which responded equally well to her efforts. The wooden handle of the chopper came next, as well as other wooden things, which could be treated this way with success.

Another woman painted her coal scuttle, formerly a dingy gray, with a glossy black, relieved with a conventionalized cluster of gay flowers. The brick-colored flower pots, which were in a straggly group near the back door, came under the brush next, and received vertical black bands relieved with the same gay bouquets. Later, when she fitted out the front porch with black and gray cretonne, brightened with flower forms, she carried the experiment there also, and she found that her miscellaneous pots soon resembled jardinières.

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New Furniture for the Bedroom

Would you refurnish your bedroom this year? If so, there are any number of interesting and beautiful styles of furniture for you to choose from. Of course, you may go to a department or ordinary furniture store and buy a set, well made, well finished, good-looking, but perfectly uninteresting; or, you may go to the more unusual place and buy, or, more likely, have made from their samples, either copied or adapted, some really distinctive and beautiful furniture, with a charm not found in a dozen other places. You may have your own pet color scheme and favorite method of decoration worked out in it, or you may select a style adapted from some of the old master makers of beautiful furniture. Above all things, you will want to consider carefully color, line, and proportion.

There are those who are going back to the carved polychrome pieces, popular in the early days of Italy and England. These are made, as a rule, of solid walnut, carved in low relief. The color is applied to the carving only, and in a transparent manner, which produces the effect of raised enamel work. The walnut background is left practically unfinished, except for being well rubbed down, so that it has a sort of velvety softness in appearance. As time passes, it acquires a beautiful warm purplish patina which is lovely. An interesting bed of this style has a high headboard, divided into three panels, carved and colored in an early Renaissance design. It has no footboard at all; only a post at each corner, similar but, of course, much lower than those at the head of the bed, all of them carved and colored.

To carry out the style of this period harmoniously, such a bed should have an all-white spread finished, perhaps, with a border harmonizing in color and design with the polychrome carving. A chest of drawers, with a mirror hanging above it on the wall, a hutch, chairs, table, and desk could all be made after the same manner, the lines being straight and simple.

The hangings of the room, the covers used on chest and table, all, of course, must harmonize in color and style of design. One might, perhaps, find a chintz or Old English block-printed linen which would make charming narrow side draperies and valance for the windows, curtained otherwise with some sort of plain, hemstitched scrim; while, if one had the time, beautiful covers for other pieces of furniture might be embroidered, using white or natural colored heavy linen, according to the tone of the curtains, and selecting colors and designs in harmony with the polychrome carving of the furniture. The bedspread might have an embroidered border, or a band of the chintz, or, again, motifs from the chintz applied upon it. The spread on a bed of this style might well be made to cover over the pillows, which are so arranged as to make a gentle slope from the middle of the head of the bed to the foot.

Such furniture would look particularly well in a large room, having a bare floor of wide boards, with few rugs. Those that seem necessary should be of a plain neutral tint, with harmonizing colors in the border only.

The Old English Windsor furniture is also coming into its own once more, and Windsor beds and splat-back Windsor chairs, with equally simple chests of drawers, lowboys, and such, make attractive furnishings for the bedroom. They are at their best in antique oak or walnut, but also are charming when painted in contrasting colors for the country home.

What is known as Dutch slat-back

furniture is also popular, and is especially attractive for the light, airy rooms of the country house. Both of these styles require simple bed coverings with formal, if any, decoration.

For a small bedroom, the narrow bed with a footboard only high enough to keep mattress and springs in place, and which may be covered entirely by the spread, has the advantage of seeming to add space and dignity, as well as being pretty; for an excellent example of this is of painted wood, a gay flowered design, it may be, upon a creamy white or ivory background, with a flat border of contrasting color. This should have a bedspread carefully decorated to harmonize, not to match. Such decoration might well be achieved by means of a stencil and some good dyes.

A convenient table for the small room is a powder or manicure table. This is a neat oblong table, to be painted and decorated to match the rest of the furniture. The top lifts up, revealing a mirror set in its under side. This rests back against the wall, or is held up by hinges, while below the table contains a tray, divided into sections of various sizes and shapes, containing manicure and other toilet adjuncts and supplies. A low stool, made to match, furnishes a seat of just the right height when the table is in use, sliding part way under it when not wanted.

The bench for the dressing table is often a space saver, too, as it may sometimes be pushed under, or partly under, the table when not in use.

Another table, the draw-leaf, is likewise a convenience for the small room, as it may be kept quite compact and yet, when desired, may be drawn out to double its apparent size. With a mirror on the wall above it, this may do excellent service in many ways.

That Useful Chinese Stool

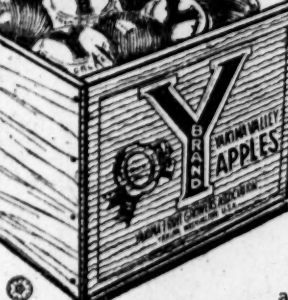
It was a tiny little bedroom in an apartment, but it really was surprising how much space there was in it, after all. Although the room contained a single brass bed, a chiffonier, a generous-sized dressing-table, a bedside table and a square closet built into one corner of the room, it was not crowded in the least. Its occupant was even heard to remark, when expatiating on its spaciousness, "I can turn around two or three times like a dog, before I go to bed, and not bump into anything."

The only mirror, however, was the one over the dressing-table and to use that, of course, one had to sit down. So a chair was needed. There did not seem to be one to spare anywhere in the apartment, and as the sort of chair which the owner of the room wanted to go with that pretty mahogany table would cost more money than she cared to put into such a piece of furniture at that time, she looked about for something else.

One member of the family proposed covering a box and using that with a nice little cretonne cover on top, but that idea did not appeal; no makeshift was wanted, but, rather, something that would be both lasting and satisfactory. Then the inspiration came, just when it was needed. Why not get one of those Chinese wicker stools, which could be pushed right in under the dressing-table, when not in use?

Uptown, in an oriental shop, the stool was found, exactly the right thing for the place it was to occupy. It was small and round, so light that it could easily be carried about anywhere in the apartment, yet strongly enough built to be durable. It fitted right into the room, as though it had been included in the original plan, cost much less than a chair or mahogany bench, and proved both attractive and useful in almost every other room in the apartment, at various times.

Big Y—The National Apple



Big Y apples, the luscious fruit of the famous Yakima Valley, have won universal favor.

The glowing red of a big Y Jonathan draws the eye; the inimitable apple flavor—tart subtly blended with sweet in crisp juicy globes—satisfies the taste.

A product of sunny climate, rich soil and mountain water, the Big Y carries in the highest degree the apple elements that are nourishing and pleasing to the eye and palate.

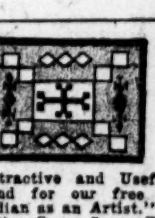
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Your grocer should have Big Y apples now—if he has not, write us, giving his name.

New apple recipes by Alice Bradley are contained in a Big Y booklet which will be sent for the asking.

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Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs
and Indian Basketry, Beadwork, Pottery, Jewelry
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The Historic Note in Evening Frocks

This winter, many girls will enjoy an experience which probably they never thought would be theirs, namely, that of finding themselves robed in evening frocks fashioned from styles worn in the picturesque days of long ago. For what miss who has studied the delightful fashion plates of the splendid and beauty-loving court of the French Louis, and those of the gracious days of the colonial period, has not privately wished that she might bedeck herself in some of these quaintly charming costumes of past epochs? If she is a practical person, she realizes that such gowns would seem ridiculous in the daily life of the twentieth century, because of their generous puffs, hoops, and trailing ribbons; but, happily, there is the evening occasion which makes such elaborate modes a possibility.

This season's evening frocks, then, will be replete with crinolines, paniers, hoops, and all the exquisite touches which characterized the revolutionary period; and, therefore, the waistlines on these gowns will be slender and tapering, ending in a billow of bouffant skirts. A wide variety of materials will be used in their manufacture, selected from radium taffeta, net, lace, satin, and the rich brocades which are so closely connected with this period. Dresden taffetas, and bunches of narrow velvet will be used skillfully, as finishing touches to these frocks.

For the woman who prefers a more conservative style, the season offers a choice of clinging, silhouette models, beautifully draped in long, straight lines which end in graceful trains. These gowns are trimmed with spangles, when rich ornamentation is desired, or with simpler accessories such as ostrich feathering, tulle, and brilliant touches of brocade velvet or figured satins, as girdles, or showing between two loose folds of the skirt.

For the girl who loves fluffy evening frocks, there will be a dainty assortment of billowy gowns, made of net and draped over radium satin. Ruffles are used as edging for the overskirts and are made into simple bodices, which are really lovely when selected in delicate shades of Nile green, orchid, peach, apricot, or Alice blue.

Draped skirts are also being supplemented by the loose, trouser-effect which is now becoming popular, and overskirts of fringe are appearing from France. Some of the waists are of the surplice basque model, having either short sleeves or an absence of shoulder drapery.

Protecting the Sandwich Tray

Any dainty, handmade dolly of sheer material and small proportions will be found serviceable, when thrown over a plate of sandwiches or frosted cakes, placed on the tea wagon. A square of flit lace, at whose corners are sewed four tiny crystal beads, will prove an unusually attractive throw for this purpose, as well as a practical protection for the delicacies.

A Saving on your Gelatine Dishes

By Mrs. Knox

Every time you buy a package of my gelatine, you have made a saving on the cost of your gelatine dishes for four meals. Ready-prepared packages will serve only six people and do for only one meal. One package of Knox will provide four different salads or desserts for a family of six at four different meals, or make twenty-four individual servings. That is why experts have called Knox the "4 to 1" Gelatine—because it lasts four times as long as ready-prepared packages—and goes four times as far.

Try this "two-in-one" recipe which will do double duty as both a salad and dessert. It is economical too!

SUPREME FRUIT SALAD

DESSERT

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 cups boiling water
1 cup mild vinegar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoonful salt
3 cups fruit, cut in small pieces
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and add boiling water, vinegar, lemon juice, sugar and salt. Strain, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add fruit, using cherries, oranges, bananas, or cooked pineapple, alone or in combination. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold to nest of crisp lettuce leaves, and accompany with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

There are many other ideas and inexpensive "two-in-one" recipes in my booklets—"Food Economy" and "Dainty Desserts." Send for them. They are free if you mention your grocer's name.

KNOX GELATINE

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Whenever a recipe calls for "gelatine" it means **KNOX**

From the land of sunshine and flowers comes the charming Rose Sachet, 25c, postpaid. Sole manufacturer,
The Little Rose Woman
729 South Broadway, REDONDO, CAL.

SOCIAL UNIT PLAN FOUND PROMISING

Benefits and Shortcomings of Method, as Developed by the Experiment in Cincinnati, Are Outlined at the Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Speaking at the first session of the Social Unit Convention which opened here yesterday, John Lovejoy Elliott, of the Hudson Guild, New York, and president of the Federated Neighborhood Associations, said that the social unit plan of neighborhood organization, while its application was as yet incomplete, had discovered and was putting into practice "a way of connecting the citizens of a community with experts, and is tending toward genuine democracy and increasing not only the happiness and well-being of those living in the Mohawk-Brighton district but is also adding to their understanding, their efficiency and their spirit of citizenship."

The subject under discussion at this session was "The Need of a More Definite Plan of Group and Citizenship Organization." The speaker gave his own views and commented on views of others who had made a study of the social unit experiment in Cincinnati.

The speaker described the method of community organization in which every small neighborhood, or "block," is represented by a woman chosen by her neighbors to act as executive for the neighborhood and known as the "block worker." There are 31 block workers in the experimental district. "There seems to be no question that this unique plan of block workers is the cornerstone, at least the beginning, of block organization, and is working out admirably," he said. "The women have supplied a connecting link with the neighborhood which no outside expert could give and have found themselves willing to call in real experts for specific needs."

In criticism of the social unit method as practiced he said that the residents of the blocks did not gather in community mass meetings often enough; that the relation of the block worker was to the individual family rather than the neighborhood group as a whole; that the financial problems of the community should be put up to the residents more than they have been in the experiment, and that there should be a more definite connection and closer cooperation between the community organization and the public schools.

INJUNCTION PROTECTS OPERA IN GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Production of German opera by the Star Opera Company continued last night at the Lexington Theater, the management working under the protection of an injunction, the validity of which Leonard A. Giegerich, justice of the state supreme court, sustained yesterday afternoon. During the performance by the opera company, a detachment of police stood on guard at the theater doors, and police patrols watched at the corners of the adjoining streets, as on former nights.

Arguments on the injunction which Nathan Bijur, supreme court justice, issued on Wednesday, temporarily restraining the city authorities from interfering with the performances of the opera company, were heard yesterday by Justice Giegerich, with Max D. Steiner appearing as counsel for the opera company, George Nicholson as counsel for the city of New York, and Martin W. Littleton as counsel for the American Legion. At the conclusion of the session, Justice Giegerich gave it out that he did not feel called upon to modify the injunction order of Justice Bijur, and he arranged with the attorneys to resume the case tomorrow.

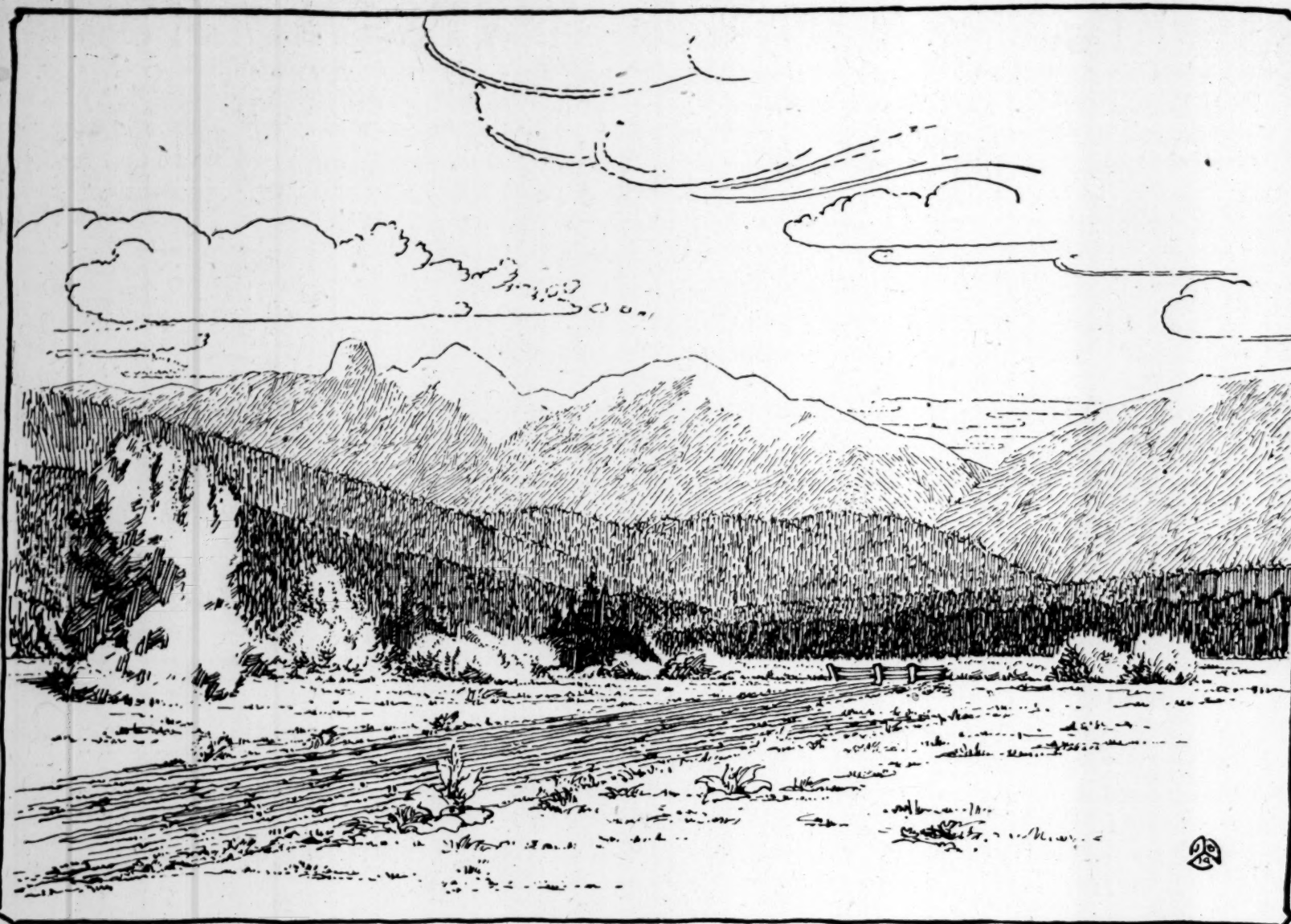
LIBRARY CLUBS MEET IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Recognition of the essential need of reorganization in library work was an influence in attracting 250 members of the Massachusetts and western Massachusetts library clubs to the joint three days meetings that opened yesterday. Robert Frost, of Amherst, Massachusetts, an authority on the possibilities of poetry in educational work and himself a poet, emphasized the librarian's need of knowledge of poetry in fostering public knowledge and use of this branch of library resources.

Miss Eleanor A. Wade, assistant director of the Springfield Art Museum, dwelt on the resources of the museum and their value in educational work, especially in connection with library and school work. Mrs. Grace P. Johnson, curator of the Springfield Museum of Natural History, spoke of that museum as an educational force, especially with children. Miss Cordelia C. Sargent, assistant curator, outlined the recent application here of the library story-hour idea to the museum. The idea calls for considerable modification, but the 13 story-hours brought an average attendance of nearly 100 children, and many times it was necessary to turn children away for lack of space.

GRAHAM WALLAS TO LECTURE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Graham Wallas, English economist and author, will deliver a course of lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship" at Yale University this fall. Professor Wallas has been a lecturer at the London School of Economics since 1895.



The Capilano ranges from the Fraser River

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPING ALONG THE CAPILANOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"I guess we'll make camp," suggested Grahame.

We were in a sail boat on the last lap of a camping cruise out and back along the lower British Columbia coast. We were, we knew, within the main stream of the Fraser River, into which, across its miles-wide mouth, we had sailed since breaking camp some distance outside it early that morning. The wind had fallen after the gathering of the clouds that were hanging low with the growing dark, and rain had started. It had continued for some time. We had been pulling seemingly for hours, and though the tide was with us, progress was slow, for the boat was heavy. It was getting dark rapidly, and wetter—that is to say, there seemed to be a bit more rain falling, but one could not say positively. Rainfall on the Pacific coast is a very passionate business, and while there might be more precipitation in a given space of time, it couldn't come to think of it, be any wetter. It was a certainty we could not. We were so wet that the drainage from us into the boat suggested bailing as a precautionary measure against swamping.

Grahame had constituted me stroke and steersman, and, bow oar himself, coned the course and gave me navigating directions. "Keep her a bit off to starboard, Jimmy," there's a bar ahead. Line her up with that leaning cedar and the Sandheads light. All set? Full speed ahead! Under the steady, quiet drizzle, talk even of the intermittent kind between rowers in action had ceased. We had even forgot to whistle. We both had the habit of whistling queerly fragmentary tunes for ourselves. Grahame, however, disciplined Scot as he was, whistled as a recognized diversion, deliberately set about as such; while I whistled quite without thinking of it. At any rate, I have been informed quite often, authoritatively and qualifiedly, that I do so; and for the sake of a sensitive ear, what conscious whistling I do is sotto voce.

"We'd better make camp," Grahame repeated, as an extra slither of rain water from us both added itself to the small sea sloshing around over the foot boards.

"Fat chance of finding a dry spot here!" looking at the low-lying marshy shore, dimly visible, fringed by gray, ghostly-ragged firs and cedars coasting by. It was that of an island which, a borrowed chart informed us, parted the main channel of the Fraser, on which we were, from the north arm.

"Hullo!" announced Grahame;

"there's a shack! 'Vast pulling! Hard on your starboard. Easy. In oars.' Welcome Shelter

Clouds and black night seemed to shut down on us together as he stepped on to a half-seen duck plank, barely above water, on very extemporized piles, all but lost in the mass of tangled brush at the water's edge. In five minutes the boat was safe for the night, blankets and grub ashore, a ship's lantern lit, and we were under shelter in a deserted shack—Indian or white, we cared little which: it was dry. Ten minutes more saw dry wood mustered—it took a bit of search—and a fire started in a rusty box stove with one leg, the other three corners being propped on bowlders that clearly had been brought from somewhere across river. Lulu Island itself is merely silted up detritus and drift, regular delta land. The kettle and supper was the case of one of us, while the other, busy with the ax, piled wood back of the stove to dry and furnish calorific comfort for the night.

Dark outside, and raining faster, with a bit of wind, too. Hot tea, grub, a hot stove, and the steamy odor of drying clothes go far to make a man content on the wettest and chilliest night. We slept, one or other tending fire in intervals of somnolence. We had between us a quite automatic, effortless habit of briefly waking in rotation for that purpose. A shift and freshening of wind during the night and a cessation of the sensation of general drippiness indicated possible clearing. It came. The dawn broke

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In reply state where you have worked, position held in each case, education, age, and present salary; why you desire to change, and how soon available.

ADDRESS
F 4, Monitor Office, Boston

ing light. Near hand cedar and hemlock were bluey green and dark, while the foothills clothed with their kind, were splendid in their morning glory of sunnily vibrant blue, shot with green and pointed with violet shadows mistily run together through the yet moist air.

In Full Splendor

Splendid against the clean-washed northern sky rose the ranges of the Capilano, their snow fields brilliant above their far blue sides. From some fir-clothed ridge turned rightly to the sun and sight, there flashed a faint gleam of airy gold and far-off crimson.

Grahame looked in silence, turning a plucked bit of swamp laurel—Labrador tea—in his fingers, intermittently contemplating its narrow, curled leaves, woolly underneath, and then for long minutes looking at the mountains. He never spoke in the face of such things, anyway. In the most impressive splendor of dawn or sundown, or, as but two evenings before, the afterglow on a great snow-topped peak above an horizon of low islands, the most that came from him was to catch my eye, move his head indicatively to the prospect, nod as one acknowledging a presence, and lapse into a razing stillness. Presently we returned to the boat and embarked. As we cleared our harbor and swung into the slack water, the prospect opened for us again through a clearing.

"What do you suppose Simon Fraser thought of that when he saw it?" I asked.

"He never saw it," Grahame responded.

"I thought he explored the Fraser to its mouth."

"In effect, yes. But he didn't come down this far. He came only as far as tidewater, about where New Westminster is now, about 17 miles upstream, and turned back disappointed, because when he got his latitude he found it wasn't the Columbia."

"How about Vancouver, then?"

"He never saw the Fraser River."

"Not? After coasting up from Puget Sound to English Bay and round into Burrard Inlet under those mountains?"

"Vancouver sailed past the mouth of the Fraser River and never looked into it."

Here, the wind serving, we hoisted sail and set ourselves to the business of getting up-river—compelled on the north by the mountains of Burrard Inlet, till they began to give way to those of Pitt River, closing the eastern vista beyond the easy height on which is New Westminster, and from which Simon Fraser in 1808 saw the inland sea sailed 16 years before by George Vancouver.

ADVICE IS GIVEN TO NEW CITIZENS

Chief Justice of Maine Supreme Court Tells Applicants That Hyphen Must Be Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Leslie C. Cornish, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, gave a short address to the 100 or more applicants the other day for citizenship.

"You renounce today your allegiance to the old country, and you ask to be admitted as a citizen of this country, and you pledge your loyalty to it," he said. "That means that you must be Americans through and through. You cannot be German-Americans; you cannot be Irish-Americans; you cannot be French-Americans. No hyphen can be placed there. You must be Americans from now on."

"It is important, if you wish to vote—to exercise your right of franchise—that you seek to educate yourselves so as to become familiar with the spirit of the government of this country; learn something of its history; learn something of what the fathers and grandfathers have gone through to create this government and to preserve it. If there are night schools, and you are uneducated, you should go to those night schools as they are provided in many of the cities of this State and perfect yourself in the English language. Perfect yourself in the history of our government."

"Read the newspapers. Read the American newspapers. Throw away your own newspapers. I think there is nothing that does more harm and that keeps people from being real American citizens more than the fact that they cling to the newspapers printed in their own language. Naturalization, which we give you here today, changes your legal position, your legal status; but it does not change you really unless you yourselves supplement that naturalization by making yourselves more and more, as the months and years go by, real Americans."

"In the first place you must be law abiding. This is a land of law and order; or at least it has been up to within a recent time, and we hope that it will continue to be, as the fathers laid it out that it should be. Law and order must prevail. The established authorities must be obeyed. This is no place for mob rule. It is a place for the administration of justice, and every man can obtain his legal rights through the proper channels if he will, and that is the only way in which he should attempt to obtain them. Be industrious. Be good workers. Be willing to give service for the money that you receive."



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Courtesy implies greatness. Under trying circumstances it calls for self-control.

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"Why do I trade at Mabley's? Because the people who wait on me are courteous."

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Courtesy implies greatness—and should rightfully be expected in the great Mabley & Carew Store.

The Mabley and Carew Co.

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French and American fashions in Exclusive Styles for every season and Accessories for every requirement of Dress

We buy old gold, old silver and platinum, and will pay you exactly what it is worth.

Cincinnati Gold & Silver Refining Co.,

206 Post Square CINCINNATI, O.

A new idea for Supper

LOWNEY'S COCOA BISCUIT

2 heaping tablespoons Lowney's Cocoa
2 heaping tablespoons sugar
1 cup flour
1 rounded teaspoon baking powder

1/2 cup milk
pinch salt
1 rounded tablespoon shortening
1 egg



Sift together the flour, cocoa, sugar, baking powder and salt. Rub in shortening with fingertips. Add milk to well-beaten egg. Add this to first mixture. Roll about 1/2 inch thick and cut with 2-inch cutter. This recipe makes 24 cocoa biscuits. These biscuits may be slightly iced with plain white icing.

Try these with stewed or preserved fruit or any dessert where you don't want to serve a rich cake.

At your grocer's. In flavor-tight tins. 10c to 50c sizes.

Chemical Company

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The New Idea Puts
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PAY URGED FOR PRISONERS' WORK

American Prison Association Is Told That in 54 Per Cent of Places No Wage Is Allowed—Contract System Denounced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Labor conditions in prisons throughout the country are unfair to prisoners and tend to demoralize them, so the committee on prison labor reported to the American Prison Association at yesterday's session. Frank Moore, chairman of the committee and superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory at Rahway, said that in 70 per cent of the prisons no wages were paid to prisoners for work done. In 10 per cent, however, bonuses were paid for over-time work. In some cases prisoners earned as much as \$800 a year and in their attitude toward their work they began to compare favorably with free men. The wage paid them averaged 50 cents a day. Twenty-nine states, he reported, gave no employment to their prisoners, while six others gave part-time work, two of these giving prison labor for road making. Almost universal idleness prevailed in county jails, the report read, while in many of the state institutions the contract system of privately hired labor, which was very objectionable, was in vogue. In a number of states the sale of the products of prison labor was restricted to state institutions, while in others these products were sold in open market.

Struggle for Improvement

A struggle is going on in various states to create a better prison labor system, said Mr. Moore, to establish habits of industry in the men, to put each one at work at the thing he is fitted for and to keep him at it, and above all to teach him how to work by the best and most efficient method. Justice must prevail, he urged, and the prisoner be paid for his labor so that his family may be cared for. In one state, he added, records show that no members of prisoners' families are dependent on public charity. This payment of prisoners, it is felt, tends to create in them responsibility toward society.

The committee on prevention reported that in some cases evidences of a very definite decrease in juvenile delinquency as a result of the war had been found. Employment of women as elevator operators and messengers was disapproved, but it was thought that undesirable conditions of this kind might be offset somewhat by the increased number of policemen, and protective officers.

Prisoners' Desires Outlined

Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities and former deputy warden of Sing Sing Prison, quoted a list of rights to which the inmates of prisons consider themselves entitled, compiled from letters written to him by prisoners. These include absolute fairness; a reasonable proportion of the result of their labor; good food, well cooked and decently served; clean, wholesome cells and bedding; trade training; the same courtesy from officers that they are expected to receive, and a right to know the purpose of their imprisonment. He said that he had received no special plea for self-government so did not urge it.

At the evening session Dr. William Healy, managing director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, said, in discussing "Practical Issues in Prevention and Treatment," that he believed practice rather than theory would govern treatment of offenders in the future, and that a background of prevention would be established.

WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR COURT JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania—"Executive and judicial ability are not sex characteristics," said Helen Herron Taft, acting president of Bryn Mawr College, referring to the candidacy of Miss Bertha Rembaugh of New York City for municipal court judge on the Republican ticket, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Miss Rembaugh's campaign," continued Miss Taft, "is a good indication. We are perfectly aware that she is running in what her party knows to be desert territory, as far as the Republican vote is concerned, but it will not be long before women will be candidates in more promising districts. Women are needed in the administration and reconstruction of the world, more than the men have yet realized."

"The signal success of Judge Mary Bartelme, as assistant in the juvenile court of Chicago, is a longstanding example. A woman's point of view is needed in a municipal court, where so many of the cases involve women and girls."

FLEXIBLE FARES IN NEW YORK URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Frank Hedley, new president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said he will pursue a policy of fair publicity, believing that the city, owning about a half interest in the road, has as much right to information of its condition as private interests. He advocates flexible fares for the present, saying that from 8 to 10 cents is required for upkeep and development and fair return on capital. He argues

that if the city is to get a return on its investment of approximately \$250,000,000, which should amount to about \$13,000,000 annually, it must raise that money in some other way if the subway fails to earn it. The burden would then fall upon the taxpayer, he says, and adds that it would seem fairer if the 500,000 or more non-residents and non-taxpayers who use the service daily should share the expense.

NEW RUMANIA DESIRES CREDIT

Time Needed to Organize Its Fine Natural Resources and to Establish Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The new Rumania, with an area only a little less than that of Italy, and a population almost as great as that of Spain, finds itself faced with the problem of convincing the world that its credit is good, while, meanwhile, it stabilizes its currency, builds up its transportation systems, organizes its splendid natural resources, establishes its export and import trade on a sound basis, and so orders its political and social structure that all its people shall be contented and on the road to prosperity."

Such is the opinion of Louis E. Van Norman, trade commissioner from the United States to Rumania, whose report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will soon be issued. Rumania's historic ambition of getting all Rumanian-speaking folk within the boundaries of a compact state has been achieved. Today Rumania has only raw materials, and needs all sorts of manufactured products and commodities. If it cannot exchange what it has for what it needs through the medium of what the world calls money, it must use the old-time system of barter. This is its immediate problem.

Rumanian soil is so fertile that for a decade the country has exported from 40 to 60 per cent of its crop. "Petroleum, that source of mechanical energy, heat, and light," says Mr. Van Norman, "is, after agriculture, Rumania's most important source of wealth. Grain and oil are its great staples. The Rumanian State, if the party in power correctly sets forth its purposes, intends to bring about a monopoly, not only of production but of transportation. After the armistice the Rumanian Government sequestered the German plants which had been uninjured by the allied armies, and began to work them as a government monopoly. By midsummer, 1919, the oil production had recovered to more than 70 per cent of normal."

In trade, the Central Powers have always held a dominant position in Rumania, sending it manufactured goods and taking in return raw materials. Rumania has had up to the present but two classes, the boyar and the peasant, lacking a middle class devoted to commerce, as a result of which trade is largely in the hands of foreigners and Jews. When Rumania entered the war, German and Austrian sources of supply were closed. It soon became sealed to the rest of the world and its stocks ran low. By the time of the armistice Rumania was swept clear of almost everything the people needed, even the staple agricultural products.

BOYCOTT PROPOSED ON FOOD PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Mayors of 144 Pacific Coast cities have been invited to participate in a conference in this city on October 30, to consider a boycott on certain food products. In the belief that such a course will induce a reduction in the cost of living. The movement is the outgrowth of a suggestion that Sacramento householders refuse to buy butter, eggs, and various other commodities until quotations return to a normal basis. The originator of the plan, B. W. Carmichael, city commissioner, was encouraged by the protest of poultrymen that the price of eggs had fallen 7 cents because of the agitation, and the proposed boycott took on wider scope after he had consulted with Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco. The convention will be held in the California assembly chamber at the state capitol.

ONE-STOP SEA-TO-SEA FLIGHT IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lieut. B. W. Maynard, winner of the New York-Toronto air race and first to finish the trans-continental army air race, is planning to make a one-stop flight to the Pacific coast. It is announced at the American Flying Club. He plans to fly from Mineola to Dallas, Texas, without stopping and from there to San Diego, California. He will use a de Havilland Four airplane especially equipped for speed and for carrying extra gasoline. No time for the flight has been set yet, but it is thought it will be made within a few weeks.

ANSELL CHARGE REITERATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statements of Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate-general of the army, that the inspector-general's department had used "third degree" methods in its investigations in the army, were denied before the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday by Major-General Chamberlain, the inspector-general. General Crowder, judge advocate-general, will appear today before the committee, which is considering legislation for reform in the military justice system.

SENATOR WATSON MAKES DEFENSE

He Denies Having Relations With Packers—Charge of Radicalism Not Against Trade Board, but Its Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, who recently demanded an investigation of Bolshevism and radicalism in the departments of the government, with particular reference to the Federal Trade Commission, and who in turn was charged by the commission with having been a lobbyist connected with the Chicago meat packers, rose on a question of personal privilege in the Senate yesterday, and vigorously denied the commission's indictment of his former activities.

The Indiana Senator declared that the Federal Trade Commission is seeking to evade the issue by raising old charges against his personal character, charges, he declared, which had been investigated by a committee of Congress and found to have no foundation whatever in fact—and to constitute them an answer to the charges that he had made against the commission.

"The statement I wish to make arises from my remarks the other day about Socialism and Bolshevism in government departments," said Senator Watson. "Yesterday the Federal Trade Commission issued a statement of official character dealing with what I then said. It questions my bona fides on the ground that I was a lobbyist for the packers in 1909 as shown by the so-called Mulhall investigation."

Charge 10 Years Old

"This is a direct charge against me, though it bears in no wise on the question raised by the resolution which I introduced and the remarks which I made. This charge is 10 years old. It has been repeatedly made in my own State of Indiana, published in the press, discussed by speakers on the platform. In the senatorial campaign in which I was a candidate, and which ended in my triumphal election it was thrashed

out until now it is old straw reduced to dust.

"In answer to it I shall only throw back in the teeth of my accusers the answer of my own people in Indiana. Two committees, one in the Senate and one in the House, investigated these charges, which concerned lobbying activities of members of Congress. After weeks of inquiry the Senate Committee thought so little of the charges, or the man making them that it never reported. The House Committee did make a report completely exonerating me."

"I have never had any relations with the packers, personally or politically. In my speech here I merely told of certain conditions, and the question is whether I was right in my statements. I found the evidence that extreme radicalism was cultivated among some of the employees of the trade commission. For years I have made a close study of Socialism and the radical and anarchistic tendencies of the times. I doubt if many senators have spoken as often or more earnestly than I about these things. At a time when the country faces the steel

LOOK for this Harmony Snapceller on the notion counter of your dry goods store.

It is the connecting link between this advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor and the store that has Harmony—the new and improved snap fastener with the forget-me-not shape.

You will like



because it is one snap that won't slip from your fingers when you sew it on.

Its spring is of a specially tempered metal called Feder-alloy. When it clicks, Harmony holds fast until your fingers un-snap it.

If you do not find this Harmony Snapceller in your home store, show the merchant this advertisement, if you please, and he will, no doubt, be glad to get you Harmony and then you will be glad too.

10c a card of 12—6 sizes for all fabrics—rust proof—white or black.



Federal Snap Fastener Corporation
Dept. J—38-29 West 34th St.
New York City, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY

Daily sailing from Pier 32, N. B., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. West 132d St., 9:30 P. M. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connection at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal-9000.

Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

whom I made charges I named specifically, in order that persons in their employ to whom such charges could not apply might be entirely exonerated. Why does not the Federal Trade Commission challenge my statement of facts and prove that I was mistaken?

Relations With Packers Denied

"I have never had any relations with the packers, personally or politically. In my speech here I merely told of certain conditions, and the question is whether I was right in my statements. I found the evidence that extreme radicalism was cultivated among some of the employees of the trade commission. For years I have made a close study of Socialism and the radical and anarchistic tendencies of the times. I doubt if many senators have spoken as often or more earnestly than I about these things. At a time when the country faces the steel

strike and when the great coal strike is menacing, when there is the possibility of a universal strike involving all industry, it seems an appropriate time for us to sort out those who believe in our American institutions and ideals from those who do not. We have among us some who would establish here the Russian Soviet. I am opposed to these and I shall continue my fight against them."

BONUS FOR TELEPHONE GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Six hundred employees of the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Company have been granted an increase of approximately 10 cents an hour in a three-year contract, effective Sept. 1, which provides for arbitration of all points of disagreement. Carmen will receive 40 to 50 cents an hour, according to length of service, instead of 31 to 38 cents as formerly. Time and one-half will be paid after 10 hours, instead of previous overtime at time and one-third. The increase was contingent upon a 6-cent fare, which was authorized by the city commission as an emergency measure. The company is in charge of a receiver.

PAY OF BIRMINGHAM CARMEN INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Six hundred employees of the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Company have been granted an increase of approximately 10 cents an hour in a three-year contract, effective Sept. 1, which provides for arbitration of all points of disagreement. Carmen will receive 40 to 50 cents an hour, according to length of service, instead of 31 to 38 cents as formerly. Time and one-half will be paid after 10 hours, instead of previous overtime at time and one-third. The increase was contingent upon a 6-cent fare, which was authorized by the city commission as an emergency measure. The company is in charge of a receiver.

\$250,000,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Ten-Year 5½% Convertible Gold Bonds due August 1, 1929

and

Three-Year 5½% Convertible Gold Notes due November 1, 1922

Dated November 1, 1919

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

Direct Obligations of the Government

We are advised that the Bonds and Notes are Legal Investments for Savings Banks in California, Connecticut and Vermont.

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100, \$500 and \$1000 REGISTERABLE AS TO PRINCIPAL
COUPON NOTES IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100, \$500 AND \$1000

The relative amounts of Ten-Year Bonds and Three-Year Notes—the aggregate not exceeding \$250,000,000 in principal amount—are to be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. at the time of the closing of the subscription books.

These securities are to be convertible, at the option of the holder, at 100 and interest, into National War 5% Bonds, Fourth Series, at 100 and interest, Sterling exchange being computed for the purpose of conversion at the fixed rate of \$4.30 to the pound. Such National War Bonds are payable in Sterling at maturity, February 1, 1929, at 105%, and are more fully described below. Conversion of the Ten-Year Bonds may be made at any time prior to February 1, 1929. Conversion of Three-Year Notes may be made at any time prior to November 1, 1922, notice to be given prior to September 1, 1922, of conversion to be made on or after that date.

Upon such conversion the converting bondholder or noteholder will be entitled to receive £232 12s. 0d. principal amount of such National War Bonds for each \$1,000 principal amount of Ten-Year Bonds or Three-Year Notes surrendered. Details of conversion arrangements and provision for handling fractions will be announced by J. P. Morgan & Co. in behalf of the British Treasury within the next few days, and will be kept on file at their office.

The National War 5% Bonds (Fourth Series) are payable in Sterling at 105% on February 1, 1929, at the office of the Bank of England, London. They are now actively traded in on the London Stock Exchange, and are quoted approximately at 98½ bid, offered at 98%, at which price they yield, if held to maturity, about 5.70%. The following table shows the amounts which a holder of Bonds or Notes of this issue would realize in dollars, assuming that such National War 5% Bonds were sold in the London market at 100, or were paid at maturity at 105, and the proceeds converted into dollars at varying rates of exchange:

Rate of Exchange	Amount Realized for each \$100 of Bonds or Notes	
	Based on Sale of National War Bonds at 100	Based upon Maturity Value of 105
4.30	\$100.	\$105.
4.40	102.34	107.46
4.50	104.67	109.90
4.60	106.99	112.34
4.70	109.32	114.79
4.80	111.64	117.22
4.8665 (parity)	113.19	118.85

We quote as follows from the published prospectus descriptive of the National War 5% Bonds (Fourth Series), payable February 1, 1929, at 105%:

"Bonds of this issue, and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE OBLIGATIONS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

Ten-Year Bonds at 96¼ and interest, yielding over 6%.

Three-Year Notes at 98 and interest, yielding about 6¼%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., Thursday, October 23, 1919, and will be closed in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York Funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about November 1, 1919) will be stated in the notices of allotment.

Temporary obligations of the Government, or Trust Receipts of J. P. Morgan & Co., will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive obligations.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Chicago

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN ST. LOUIS

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cleveland

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cincinnati

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK, Detroit

THE ANGLO & LONDON-PARIS NATIONAL BANK, San Francisco

WHITNEY-CENTRAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, New Orleans

New York, October 23, 1919

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SCHAEFER IS AGAIN A WINNER

Defeats G. F. Slosson With Comparative Ease in Fourth Day of National Billiards Tournament—Hoppe Also a Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the fourth day of the national 18.2 ball-billiard tournament for the professional championship of the United States, Jacob Schaefer, who, in spite of his defeat by Ora Morningstar, is regarded as the logical contender for the championship with W. F. Hoppe, the present champion, won an easy victory over G. F. Slosson, who used to play matches with Schaefer's father.

Slosson kept even with the young man until the ninth inning, when the score was 148 to 142 in favor of Schaefer. The latter made 101 in the tenth, and held his advantage until the end, winning the game 400 to 281 in the twentieth inning. The summary: Schaefer—5, 5, 7, 3, 2, 3, 3, 16, 3, 25, 10, 2, 42, 1, 2, 27, 9, 1, 25, 20. Total, 400; average, 20; high run, 101, 57, 42.

Slosson—1, 49, 4, 0, 0, 4, 75, 0, 1, 8, 3, 3, 2, 45, 1, 3, 25, 1, 26, 19. Total, 281; average, 14.18; high run, 75, 45, 45.

The first afternoon game was between Ora Morningstar and his old rival, G. B. Sutton. Sutton failed to play in his usual form; Morningstar, starting off with a run of 70, always had the game easily in hand. He did not exert himself, and took 17 innings, with a total time of 2 1/2 hours, before he ran out the game to 181 for Sutton.

In his last four innings Morningstar made an average of 47. The summary: Morningstar—70, 5, 5, 24, 26, 9, 43, 0, 0, 0, 1, 18, 59, 72, 0, 57. Total, 400; average, 23.9; high run, 73, 70, 59.

Sutton—4, 4, 50, 1, 14, 31, 0, 13, 0, 43, 0, 2, 0, 1, 35, 4, 0, 2, 18, 1. Total, 101; high run, 50, 43, 31.

Then young Welker Cochran, formerly of New York, but now of Detroit, Michigan, and Koji Yamada, the Japanese contender, began. They were very slow and careless at the start, the score standing 26 to 17 at the end of the seventh inning. Then Cochran started, and by careful nursing amassed a run of 165, the highest of the tournament, finally failing on a difficult shot across the table. Then the low scoring continued until the eleventh, when Cochran again started nursing the balls for a run of 101. He used a freer game and made many remarkable position shots.

He slipped on an easy carom along the rail. At the end of this inning he led by 222 points. They still made low scores until the twenty-second, when Cochran made a run of 39 and Yamada followed with a run of 93. Yamada continued to gain on Cochran until finally, in the thirtieth inning, Cochran managed to win, 400 to 351 for Yamada. The summary:

Cochran—0, 7, 1, 0, 1, 8, 0, 165, 3, 1, 101, 0, 0, 8, 7, 4, 12, 7, 8, 0, 39, 2, 0, 1, 0, 14, 2, 3, 3. Total, 400; average, 13.10; high run, 165, 101, 39.

Yamada—4, 0, 0, 22, 0, 0, 5, 6, 3, 7, 23, 5, 2, 13, 0, 9, 25, 0, 6, 13, 32, 93, 24, 0, 43, 8, 2, 2, 3. Total, 351; average 12.3; high run, 93, 43, 32.

Lost one on penalty.

In the final game Wednesday evening W. F. Hoppe continued his series of successes by defeating G. B. Sutton, 400 to 271. It was Hoppe's third victory of the tournament. The winner averaged 80, thus equaling the high mark set by Jacob Schaefer on the day previous. The summary:

Hoppe—89, 119, 1, 100, 91, 80, 400; high run, 119, 100, 91; average, 80.

Sutton—22, 2, 148, 123, 208, 293; high run, 148, 123, 208; average, 59.3-5.

YALE OARSMEN TO LOSE HEAD COACH

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Prof. M. A. Abbott, who as head coach produced a winning Yale varsity crew against Harvard last June, will become head master of Lawrenceville School next month, it was announced yesterday. This means a severance of relations with the Yale undergraduate body, and a new rowing coach will have to be chosen.

Professor Abbott, as a teacher of Greek at Groton School for 19 years, gave attention to those boys who desired to row. When he came to Yale in the fall of 1915 he added the duties of assistant rowing coach to his courses in Latin. He thus served in 1916 and 1917, and when Guy Nickalls could no longer continue as head coach by reason of war conditions, Professor Abbott assumed full charge. When war activities began at Yale, he organized the Yale Naval Training Unit and continued at its head until disbandment. Then he returned to coaching and a winning varsity crew on the Thames River in June was his reward.

PICKUPS

Ernest Johnson, shortstop, has been engaged as manager of the Salt Lake Club for next year.

The New York Americans have signed Benjamin Geiser for next year. The new player is an outfielder who played in the Shippards League last summer as a member of the Downey Shippards nine. He batted for .413 and is regarded as one of the best semi-professional players of 1919.

The government's share of the receipts in the recent world series has been generally underestimated, at least by those who did not make a financial survey of the games. It came as a surprise to many, therefore, to learn that the club owners of the contending teams—C. A. Comiskey of Chi-

cago and A. G. Herrmann of Cincinnati—received only about 30 per cent in excess of the war tax, the exact amount accruing to revenue officials totaling \$73,239. From the share received by each club owner, approximately \$95,000, it has been necessary to deduct the expenses of erecting temporary stands and of paying the players' salaries, hotel bills, and transportation expenses.

STAR RUNNERS WILL COMPETE

Eleven Large Colleges to Be Represented in Cross-Country Race at Syracuse Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Eleven universities of the eastern states famed for track athletics will have teams here, Saturday, to compete in the big Syracuse University invitation intercollegiate cross-country meet. In addition to Syracuse, institutions which will send teams are: Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, Colgate, Columbia, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The names of holders of intercollegiate championships are found in the entrance lists: D. F. O'Connell of Harvard, who is at present intercollegiate mile champion and in 1917 was winner of the freshman cross-country championship of which the team winner was the Syracuse freshman, has been entered but will be unable to run. Princeton has A. H. Swede, former Mercersburg Academy star, and in 1916 national interscholastic cross-country champion.

At Yale, H. S. Reed and H. L. Dudley Jr. are the leaders of the squad. Reed having been a long-distance star at Mercersburg and Dudley fifth in the two-mile run at the 1919 intercollegiate. E. M. Shields of Pennsylvania held the world's interscholastic mile record and was junior national mile champion in 1917. At Cornell are L. E. Wenz, third to J. W. Overton in 1916, for the intercollegiate cross-country championship, and T. C. McDermott, a strong long-distance man. At Williams are H. H. Brown, New England Intercollegiate mile champion in 1916, and Hamilton Kellogg, a former Syracuse runner and member of the championship freshman team in 1917.

Colgate has Thomas and O. S. Hunt, two good cross-country men. Hunt was winner of the mile run in the dual meet with Colgate at Syracuse in 1918. Thomas was runner-up to J. G. Simmons, a Syracuse man, who won individual honors in the dual cross-country meet with Colgate in 1917. Syracuse will have Simmons, who was second in the freshman cross-country race in 1917, and H. C. Johnson, who has a fine record. The entries follow:

Syracuse—Capt. H. C. Johnson, J. G. Simmons, L. G. Watson, J. W. Fleck, Morris Fellman, Walter Rose, R. S. Frohman, H. V. Hart, W. F. Schreder, W. S. Campbell, L. B. Bessie, L. B. Leggett, G. R. Howard, A. A. Brettie, E. H. Robinson.

Colgate—Captain Hunt, Van Bree, Woodmansee, H. A. Hunsinger, W. J. Thomas, E. Callaghan, B. Callaghan, Brainerd, Asterheld, Buck, Walters, Brodhead, Conley, Everts, Robertson, W. A. MacNair, Collins, L. S. Hobbs, Burford, McKilvey, Ohearn, Blowers, Morse.

Columbia—Capt. Alva Turner, A. L. Hulsbeck, P. D. Bernard, Walter Higgins, Robert Knox, M. Newton, Alvin Stewart, H. J. Lowenkopf, A. J. Cuffee, P. H. Nelson, E. G. Nichols, A. Marzoff, Princeton—N. Armstrong Jr., D. B. Butterbaugh, A. P. Backville, Capt. D. B. Foreman, Harold Helm Jr., R. L. Johnson, R. M. McCullough, J. S. Montgomery, J. T. Paul, T. B. Penfield Jr., Williams Rogers Jr., E. G. Smith, J. R. Steers Jr., A. H. Swede.

Cornell—Capt. T. C. McDermott, L. E. Wenz, J. M. Campbell, J. L. Dickenson, G. H. Stanton, C. H. King, D. P. Ayars Jr., A. L. Lentz, J. H. Moriarty, J. H. Houston, L. W. Eddy, G. D. Dwyer, J. B. Harper, A. H. Hooker Jr., E. B. Farnsworth, W. D. Strong, R. D. Denmore, S. H. Emerson.

Dartmouth—Capt. C. F. H. Crathern, C. F. McDonough, H. A. Bolles, W. A. Carter, J. G. Allen, G. H. Macomber, Howard Whitaker, A. J. Coakley, C. W. Porter, D. W. Trainer Jr., H. F. Manchester, A. P. Dow.

Harvard—T. G. Ames, F. G. Bemis, H. G. Crosby, C. E. Dexter Jr., B. W. Boyden, C. H. Corning, D. F. O'Connell, H. D. Costigan, A. W. Douglas, W. H. Goodman, Powers Hayswood, Capt. L. B. Lewis, J. E. Nally, G. F. Watson, D. A. Worrall, Seymour Harris, C. A. Page, Pennsylvania—Capt. E. M. Shields, L. A. Brown, R. E. McHale, F. C. Mitchell, W. N. Cummings, N. W. Kitchin, J. Q. Downs, H. H. Bousall, D. W. Amram Jr., Williams—Capt. H. H. Brown, R. M. Parker, H. R. Platt, H. R. Coan, J. W. Tratto, H. H. Kellogg, H. R. Adams, E. W. Court, E. H. Dickinson, W. B. Wolfe.

Yale—Capt. E. B. Fisher, H. L. Dudley Jr., H. S. Reed, W. D. Pnizer, E. G. Driscoll, F. B. Smith, A. H. Croswley, W. F. Miner, F. W. Hillis, K. N. Siemens, W. S. Kelsa Jr., L. P. Cooper. Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Capt. H. R. Dorr, W. K. MacMahon, C. L. Stone, D. F. Carpenter, E. J. Purcell, A. F. Flanders, G. R. Owens, H. J. Murray.

The course is four miles and is reported to be one of the hardest courses in the country. The cross-country meet will be held on the same day that Syracuse meets Washington and Jefferson in football, and it has been arranged so that the runners will finish approximately between the halves of the game, so that every one will be able to see the finish.

HARVARD FUND GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard Endowment Fund campaign in this city has brought out contributions of about \$3,000,000 from 3264 alumni, of whom 205 have contributed each \$2500 or more. There are said to be about 10,800 alumni in Greater Boston. The total contributions from the Boston district last night were \$3,082,240; from the New York district, \$2,658,701; and from outside centers, \$1,697,020.

MANY VETERANS OUT AT OREGON

Coach Charles Huntington Has Twelve Letter Men as a Nucleus for the 1919 Lemon and Yellow Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon—With enough veterans back to make up three full teams with several men left over, Coach Charles Huntington this year has splendid seasoned material from which to pick a winning eleven at the University of Oregon. Twelve letter-men have returned to the campus, three of whom played on the famous 1916 team which won from the University of Pennsylvania at Pasadena, California, on New Year's day.

These men are forming bulwarks of strength. They are Hollis Huntington, ex-17, who played fullback on the 1916 team, Kenneth Bartlett, ex-18, who was a left tackle and Basil Williams, ex-18, right tackle. Huntington played last year for the Mare Island Marines, and Bartlett kept up his football while overseas. Williams played on the 1917 as well as the 1916 team, and also played overseas.

Among the other letter men who have returned from the service is William Steers ex-20, quarterback of the 1917 team. Steers was a backfield star last year for the Mare Island Marines. Another overseas man is Arthur Berg, right guard of the 1917 team. Berg may play a guard or an end position this year. Stanford Anderson '20, who played an end position on the 1917 team, was commissioned a lieutenant in the aviation service and has returned to play end for the Lemon-Yellow. Joe Trowbridge '21, tackle on last year's '20, is also back. Keith Leslie ex-'20, who played center in 1917, Merle Blake '21, fullback, Carl Mautz '21, guard on last year's team, Capt. Everett Brandenberg '21, halfback, and Francis Jacobberger '21, quarterback, complete the list of returned letter men.

Several Good Sophomores

Coach Huntington is also finding good material in several men who played on the Students Army Training Corps team last year, but who were not awarded letters because they were freshmen. Last year the ruling against freshmen on varsity teams was waived, but no letters were awarded these men. No freshmen will play on the varsity this year.

Some of last year's men, now members of the sophomore class, who will be eligible for the varsity this year and who are showing up in good form are Vincent Jacobberger, halfback, Martin Howard, end, Albert Harding, guard, Prince Callison, center, Silas Starr, tackle, Wesley Shattuck, end, Clifford Manerick, quarterback, L. N. Chapman, halfback, Thomas Strachan, tackle, John Brock, end, Warren Gilbert, guard and end, Richard Sunderleaf, end, Ralph Dresser, guard, and Albert Runquist, guard.

Every position is being closely contested. Among the other men who have returned from service to the campus is Edward Strowbridge, who played halfback on the freshman team in 1916. Strowbridge is showing up well this year and has a good chance for the varsity. Earl Leslie, tackle, played on the freshman team in 1916 and on the Vancouver Barracks team last year. He is at present at left tackle. Another returned service man is Edward Ward, guard on the freshman team in 1917, who is now trying for a guard or tackle position. Trying for one of these same positions is Robert Cosgriff ex-'21, who played on the freshman team in 1917 and on the Camp Lewis team last year.

Coach Huntington says that the positions will not necessarily go to the letter men, especially since some of the newer men are showing up particularly well. Each night the men are working hard and Huntington intends to give every man a chance in the opening games.

Big Freshman Squad

Although University of Oregon students believe that their team has a good chance for the championship of the northwest, Coach Huntington is not so optimistic since, he says, all the colleges in the conference as well as in all colleges throughout the Nation, have exceptionally splendid material this fall. Judging from this university alone, he said, prospects are unusually bright, since there is more seasoned material out this year than ever before in the history of the university.

Eighty-five men are out for the freshman team, many of them with brilliant records of football achievements in the various high schools of the State. The freshmen are being coached by C. B. Kratz, a star left half on the Michigan Agricultural College team in 1904 and 1905.

The university this year has a new athletic field which will be used for the first time for the game with Oregon Agricultural College November 15.

The playing field is 160x360 feet. Around the field is a track. The field is modeled after the big eastern fields with a turf surface. The grand stand will accommodate 4000 people and the bleachers 2500.

CALIFORNIA HAS FINE SQUAD OUT

Many Veterans Available for A. D. Smith's Varsity Football Eleven and Only One Is Not a Former Service Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—With hard work every day, part of the time behind locked gates, Coach A. D. Smith of the University of California now has his varsity squad in condition for the first real game of the season, when Washington State College meets California on the latter's field tomorrow. There are indications that California will produce the best team in her history this season, for there has been a wealth of material to choose.

Pacific Coast Conference rules did not permit the beginning of practice this year until September 15, and in the first four weeks of real work the varsity squad was hewed down to 31 men, who are fighting hard for positions.

Coach Smith is being aided this year by John Stroud, N. B. Price, and L. E. Gordon as assistants. Gordon was last year's tackle who won the Percy Hall trophy as the most valuable man on the team. Price was former coach at the San Diego High School and has been in the athletic department of the university for the past year. Stroud is a former university star, former graduate manager, and is popular.

With the exception of one man, every member of the squad is a former service man, many of them having been commissioned in either the army or the navy. The one exception is Legro Pressley '21, an end man who saw service in an Oakland shipyard, rather than in the army or navy. The personnel of the squad follows:

Centers—G. M. Latham '21, E. G. Sewell '20.

Quarterbacks—K. S. Deeds '22, L. M. Gimbhall '20, J. W. Higson '20.

Backs—R. M. Alford '20, Capt. F. T. Brooks '20, H. P. Cass '20, W. H. Ellis '22, R. G. Murray '21, C. L. Rowe '20, A. E. Spott '21, H. B. Symes '20, J. F. Toomey '20, G. G. Wells '20.

Guards—David Boucher '20, S. N. Barnes '22, P. S. McCoy '20, C. L. Rosenberg '20, T. A. Stewart '20.

Tackles—L. E. Cranmer '21, L. E. Hewitt '21, B. H. Howell '22, O. C. Majors '21, L. K. Wilson '21.

Ends—K. L. Englebreten '22, H. A. Godde '20, L. C. Hall '20, T. T. Cline '22, Legro Pressley '21, E. W. Fisher '22.

Brooks and Wells are former captains-elect, both entering the service before they could serve, and Majors is a former captain, leading last year's squad. Wells and Brooks are each fighting hard for the trophy as the most valuable man on the team. Majors is showing well and was picked by Coach Smith for left tackle in the first varsity lineup, which played St. Mary's College. Majors displays three Big Cs, from basketball, track, and football.

The first varsity lineup was chosen by Coach Smith as follows: Englebreten, left end; Majors, left tackle; Boucher, left guard; Latham, center; Barnes, right guard; Wilson, right tackle; Cline, right end; Deeds, quarterback; Symes, left half; Toomey, right half; Brooks, full.

Of this first team, Cline is working hard for a record as an all-round athlete. He already possesses numerals, and is seeking the Big C in basketball, track, boxing, and football; Symes has two Cs, taken at basketball and football; Wilson also possesses two Cs, track and football.

J. J. Blewett '21, star halfback of the 1921 freshman eleven, is not eligible to play on the varsity. This ruling has been made by the Pacific Coast Conference Eligibility Committee. Blewett left the university early in 1918 and entered the marine corps in which he served during the war. He was one of the famous marine backs who played against the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Pasadena last fall. He is playing with the freshman team this year, as a result of the ruling.

ELECTION IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The election of the captain of the track team at Harvard University, which was to have been held Friday, has been postponed until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, it was announced here by Manager J. F. Keane Jr.

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CELTIC LEADING SCOTTISH PLAY

Has Won All Six Games Played in the 1919 Association Football Championship Race

SCOTTISH LEAGUE STANDING

Matches	Goals
Pd. Wn. Ld. Dn. Fr. Ag. P.	
Celtic	6 6 0 0 13 3 12
Rangers	6 5 0 1 14 4 11
Motherwell	7 5 1 1 17 10 11
Dundee Thistle	4 1 2 1 6 6 10
Airdrieonians	7 4 2 1 9 5 9
Heart of Mid	4 1 0 3 8 3 8
Greenock Morton	7 3 1 13 9 7
Third Lanark	7 2 2 3 8 9 7
Kilmarnock	8 3 4 1 11 16 7
Hibernians	6 3 0 9 9 6
St. Mirren	6 3 0 9 10 6
Ayr United	7 2 3 2 11 9 6
Dumbarton	8 1 3 4 8 12 6
Clyde	2 3 2 12 12
Queen's Park	2 4 2 10 14 6
Aberdeen	6 3 0 9 9 6
Albion Rovers	6 3 0 6 8 6
Falkirk	8 3 5 0 12 18 6
Hamilton	2 4 0 6 8 4
Hamilton Acad	1 6 1 11 20 3
Raith Rovers	8 1 6 1 10 20 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow Celtic alone of all the association football clubs in membership with the Scottish League, had secured the maximum number of points up to September 13, though if the record be examined, it becomes clear how small the margin of victory has been on more than one occasion. Six matches have yielded only 13 goals to the Celtic forwards.

While the Celtic side were successful it required more than that to give them the one-point lead they now possess over the Rangers and Motherwell, but Clyde assisted the Glasgow club by causing the Rangers to drop a point in their drawn game on the Clyde ground. Clyde were mostly on the defense against their clever opponents; but the Rangers' forwards neglected their opportunities and made matters worse by missing a penalty. Motherwell, now on an equality with the Rangers, were at home to Raith Rovers, and had no difficulty in disposing of the visitors, by 4 goals to 1. There was some free scoring in the game between Academicals and Partick on the latter's ground. In spite of the fact that they opened the scoring, Hamilton soon lost the lead and were behind for the greater part of the game. Ultimately, however, a penalty goal came their way and soon afterwards the scores were equalized. With but a minute to go, Thistle regained the lead and retired winners.

A draw of two goals was the result of Queen's Park V. S. T. to the Third Lanark ground, Alan Morton and Gourlay scoring for their respective sides. With one exception all the other home teams won. The exception was St. Mirren, who went under by 2 to 1 to Albion Rovers. On the Airdrieonians' inclosure, Hibernians lost 2 to 0, at Falkirk the home side overcame Dundee 2 to 1, Ayr United lost to Aberdeen by the same score, Clydebank beat Morton by the only goal of the game, and Dumbarton had to submit to Kilmarnock by a score of 3 to 1.

BRUSSELS BEATS LILLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LILLE, France—The Daring Club of Brussels, association football champions of Belgium, beat Lille, champions of France, 4 to 1, in a match played at the Daring Club ground, Brussels, on Wednesday evening.

DERBY SQUAD AT DERBY

DERBY, Connecticut—The Princeton varsity football squad will be brought to a hotel here the day before the game with Yale, November 15, and after the game will return here, it is announced. The party will be made up of 35 men, and the players will be taken by automobile to the Yale Bowl on the afternoon of the 14th for practice, and also for the game.

IRISH ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland—M. H. Cork has been elected captain of the Royal Hibernians Hockey Club for the coming season, with E. McDonnell as vice-captain.

For the water-polo match between Leinster and Munster at Cork on September 23, the Leinster team was selected as follows: Goal, H. Brennan (Clontarf); backs, M. A. O'Connor (Dublin University) and T. Corrigan (Clontarf); halfback, N. Purcell (Dublin University); forwards, J. P. Tallon (Sandy Cove), J. Beckett (Pembroke), and A. J. Cullen (Clontarf). Reserves—Goal, W. V. Fagan (Sandy Cove); halfback and back, M. Hickey (Sandy Cove) and E. Proud (Sandy Cove); forwards, C. Fagan (Sandy Cove), H. Elkerker (Dublin University), and J. C. Wallace (Pembroke).

At the Nine Acres, Phoenix Park, in one of the last polo matches of the Irish season, Colonel Swift's team drew with the Hon. K. Mackay's team 3 goals all.

ITALIAN RUNNING CHAMPIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILAN, Italy—In the Italian running championships recently held at Milan on the Sempione track, Orlando Pianini won the professional title and Rizzotto the amateur. The final results were:

Professional—Piani, first; Moretti, second.

Amateur—Rizzotto, first; Astori, second; Mergiali.

FLYING AT AMSTERDAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland—France carried off the honors in the international flying contest recently held in connection with the Aviation Exhibition at Amsterdam. The first 10 aviators were:

1. Hamelincourt.
2. Lieutenant Van Veede-Poelman.
3. René Ponce.
4. Saint.
5. De Waal.
6. Duchereux.
7. Ferrario.
8. Land.
9. Gatherwood.
10. Van Hegat.

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MIDDLESBROUGH WINS AND LOSES

EQUALITY BEFORE
THE LAW SOUGHT

"Justice and the Poor" Is Subject
of Important Study Conducted
in United States Under Aus-
pices of Carnegie Foundation

The following article is the first of a series dealing with the report, "Justice and the Poor," written by Reginald Heber Smith, who conducted a study on the subject under the direction of the Carnegie Foundation.

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The practical equality of all men before the law, without regard to wealth, rank or race, may be secured if such agencies as legal aid organizations, small claims courts and public defenders are "properly articulated with the existing system of the administration of justice," states the report entitled "Justice and the Poor," issued by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This is the result of a three years' study conducted in all parts of the United States by Reginald Heber Smith, honorary counsel of the Boston Legal Aid Society. The book written by Mr. Smith is the second of a series of three arranged by the Carnegie Corporation; the first, issued before the war, was a report upon the "Case Method," and the third is to be a detailed study on the law schools and examinations for the bar.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Foundation, in an introduction to the volume, says that the author "shows how, not because anyone has deliberately intended to do wrong, but because no one has squarely faced the needs of our new immigrant citizens, our increasing class of wage earners, and of our vast urban populations, the expense and delay needed to obtain legal relief are frequently such that the poor cannot afford it. . . . The question is not primarily one as between rich and poor, but concerns rather the fundamental necessity in a free country to place justice, so far as it is humanly possible to do so, within the reach of those who occupy any station in life. Our civilization rests upon an honest and sincere attempt to realize this ideal."

Democracy and Its Ideal
Dr. Pritchett refers to the report as showing that, democracy, in defining the rights of all men under the law, may be said to have about reached its ideal, but the present machinery for the administration of the law is miserably defective; that the deserving poor man is almost helpless to obtain speedy justice from anyone, poor or rich; and that the solution is to supply lawyers' services gratuitously to the needy through legal aid organizations.

Elihu Root has written a foreword to the report, in which he says that the chief thing for which government is organized is to secure justice, but that it has been most unsatisfactorily done. He declares that citizens have little comprehended the changes of conditions which in a large measure seem to have put justice beyond the reach of the poor; that criticism is not enough, immediate action is demanded; and that the report is a practical handbook to promote the work, especially at this time of labor and industrial upheavals.

The study sets forth in simple and non-technical language, first the defects in the administration of the law which work in effect a denial of justice to the needy and the uneducated; and secondly, the agencies supplementary to the existing machinery, whose object is to remedy these defects. The important defects are three—delay, court costs and fees, and the expense of counsel. The agencies suggested to remedy these defects fall into two groups according as the nature of the case admits of settlement without legal counsel or, on the other hand, requires counsel for the full protection of the disputants.

Freedom and Equality

The first chapter, "Freedom and Equality of Justice—the Ideal," leads the reader into the throne room of the fundamental goal, a consideration of which is held to be vitally necessary before discussing anything else. Under the title is this quotation from Magna Charta, "To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice."

It is then shown that freedom and equality are component basic conceptions of American jurisprudence; that the Magna Charta statement by no means effected an era of absolute freedom of justice, but that it was a first step in that direction; its supreme importance being that tradition glorified the idea into an ideal which has persisted through five centuries. How the Massachusetts Constitution and that of nearly every state so provided for freedom and equality of justice that it became the very corner stone of the Republic of the United States, is pointed out.

In contrast to the first chapter comes the second, "Denial of Justice—the Fact," and Prof. William H. Taft is quoted as declaring, "Of all the questions which are before the American people, I regard no one as more important than the improvement of the administration of justice. We must make it so that the poor man will have as nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man, and under the present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact."

Complications in Operation

The highly increased complications in the operation of the law is told by Mr. Smith—for one thing, 13,000 decisions of courts of last resort and 12,000 new laws each year. Hundreds of thousands of men, many of them immigrants, unable to collect their wages honestly earned, illegal foreclosures, the loss through trick or chicanery of a lifetime's savings, the

taking away of children from their parents by fraudulent guardianship proceedings, and the like, are given as a few evidences of the denial of protection.

"The Defects in the Administration of Justice" indicates the story of chapter three, as does the sentence, "The profession and the courts must take up vigorously and fearlessly the problem of today—how to administer the law to meet the demands of the world that is," from Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School.

Delay is the defect taken up by chapter four, bearing the concluding assertion that delay is not inevitable nor inherent, but possible of being overcome by unification of court organization and simplification of procedure. "The Second Defect—Court Costs and Fees," is surveyed in the fifth chapter, with an insistence that these present in the main no fundamental or inherent difficulty; that a reduction of costs can be easily effected, by state aid and revision of statutes. But "The Third Defect—Expense of Counsel," as dealt with in chapter six, is shown to be a fundamental difficulty, since counsel is necessary in practically every case. This defect is covered by the remaining nineteen chapters, which have to do with legal aid organizations.

MAINE BOARDS
VOTE TO MERGE

State Board of Trade and Agricultural and Industrial League
Soon Are to Unite Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—Officials of the Maine State Board of Trade and the State Agricultural and Industrial League, in a joint meeting recently, voted unanimously to consolidate the two bodies. Committees were appointed from each organization for the purpose of formulating a detailed plan of consolidation. John A. Guinac of Bangor, president of the State Board of Trade, being chairman of that committee for that body with power to appoint two others, and Henry F. Merrill, chairman for the league with power to appoint two additional members.

The new organization will be known as the State Board of Trade and Agricultural League and will take over the entire paid staff of the league to carry out its plans. The general opinion is expressed that this merger will provide a single body having greater efficiency and strength for real action in developing Maine's agricultural and industrial activities and resources than could have been possible with both bodies working separately. The merger will give the Chamber of Commerce of the State a clearing house, with a staff of paid executives cooperating on a unified program for state-wide development. The carefully worked out plans of the league will now be supported by the local boards of trade and chambers of commerce and will eliminate all duplication of activities. Among other things the league's present program will be developed. The leading features of this program are:

"To make Maine agricultural production more profitable by putting it on a business basis.

"To find profitable markets for all that Maine farmers can produce.

"To stabilize and attract labor through lower cost of living by producing more of what Maine eats in Maine."

It is felt that when these three objects have been attained, industrial and commercial growth should naturally follow. Merchants will be prosperous where farms and factories thrive.

DR. GRENELL UPON
LABRADOR'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"The oft-made statement that the present population should be removed from the coast of Labrador—that such a bleak coast is not fit for the habitation of man—is ridiculous," said Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador mission fame, to an interviewer during a brief stay in Montreal. "If any country has suffered from lack of vision it is Canada," said Dr. Grenfell. "It is a pity that theorists should imagine that Labrador can be discounted as a land possessing no future possibilities."

He pointed out what the United States had made of Alaska; how American enterprise had started the reindeer industry there and how the export of hides and meat was rapidly assuming enormous proportions. He instanced the establishment of the Bureau of Alaskan Education. American enterprise was even viewing today the prospects that lay in Labrador, said Dr. Grenfell, and he stated that an American corporation had had a survey made of the southern part of the country by aeroplane and seaplane. The aviators from the United States had found a natural landing field close by the sea. The survey was made with a view to establishing pulp and paper mills.

The enormous value of the fisheries was enough alone to make the Labrador and northern Newfoundland coasts a tremendous asset to British North America. The fish were worth this year, said Dr. Grenfell, about three times as much as before the war, which was, however, somewhat of a falling off from last year's prices. Then the water power in the high Labrador table-land was immense, added Dr. Grenfell. "We have no lack of resources. There is feeding ground there for great herds of reindeer and we already have the beginning of a herd in those that I brought from Europe. One difficulty in the way of development is that the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland has never been settled. You can't develop a country until you know to whom the country belongs. But there is no doubt that it is a land that it will pay to develop," he said.

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CANADIAN DELEGATES
TO LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The names of the Canadian delegates who will attend the International Labor Conference to be convened at Washington, on October 29, have been made public by the Minister of Labor. The conference is the outcome of the Labor Convention, whose findings were incorporated in the Treaty of Peace. The following is a list of the names of the delegates who will attend as representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments as well as of other bodies interested:

Dominion Government delegates: the Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, the Hon. Newton W. Rowell; advisers to Dominion Government delegates: F. A. Ackland, Deputy Minister of Labor; Loring G. Christie, legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs; Gerald H. Brown, secretary to Reconstruction Committee of the Government of Canada.

Named by provincial governments: Nova Scotia, Daniel A. Cameron, M. L. A. of Sydney; Prince Edward Island, the Hon. W. L. Macdonald King; Quebec, Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labor for Quebec; Ontario, Dr. Walter A. Riddell, of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Labor for Ontario; Manitoba, the Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney-General; Saskatchewan, T. M. Molloy, of Regina, secretary of the Bureau of Labor; Alberta, the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, Alberta; British Columbia, J. D. McIven, Victoria, Deputy Minister of Labor for British Columbia.

Non-government delegates—recommendation as for employers received from Canadian Manufacturers Association: H. R. Parsons, Toronto. Persons recommended as advisers to same: J. E. Walsh, Toronto; J. T. Strrett, general secretary Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto; E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative Canadian Manufacturers Association; W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg; F. P. Jones, Montreal.

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\$42.00 to \$50.00	Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, for Two Persons	\$65.00 to \$75.00
\$45.00 to \$53.00	For Three Persons	\$80.00 to \$90.00
\$60.00 to \$70.00	Parlor, Two Bedrooms with Bath, for Three Persons	\$100 to \$110
\$65.00 to \$75.00	For Four Persons	\$120 to \$130

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NEW ENGLAND

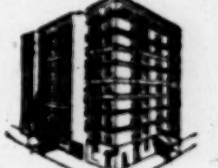
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A meeting of those interested in commercial aircraft was held in Australia House, Strand, recently, to discuss with representatives of the Air Ministry the matter of the disposal of aircraft and the government policy with regard to assisting aerial commercial enterprise. The meeting comprised representatives of all large aircraft-producing firms.

Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely, Undersecretary of State for Air, presided, and in outlining the government's policy said the government was anxious to do the best it could for the State in the disposal of the lighter-than-air type of machine and, at the same time, to aid commercial enterprise. The Air Ministry had been handed over a certain number of machines, and the Admiralty, having been consulted in the matter as to its demands in the future, reported that when the political situation had cleared away—say in a month's time—it would be able to give a definite reply as to the number of aircraft and aerodromes it would require in case of emergency.

Craft for Business Men

The Air Ministry and the Admiralty would then combine to offer existing machines and those in various stages of construction to those who would undertake the formation of a commercial air scheme. The assistance would include meteorological information and the use of wireless stations, while the Post Office would assist in every possible way. In the case of any well-founded scheme, aircraft would be sold at a very cheap rate. Business people would also have the advantage of sheds and trained personnel, and would have help in dealing with the matter of terminal points.

The future of such a scheme, said Major-General Seely, was boundless, and he was sure that if they went into it in a businesslike manner, they would retain the supremacy in the air which they had gained during the war. In the course of a discussion, Sir Lionel Fletcher urged that the capital in such a firm should be all-British. He expressed pleasure at the promise of government support.

General Seely, dealing with criticisms, said it would be wise for the government to allow the firm to build any class of aircraft which might be deemed useful for commercial service, because any ship would be more useful to the government in hostile circumstances than no ship at all. It was urgent, on political grounds, that the scheme should be launched as soon as possible. He also said, in reply to a question, that air machines received from Germany would be included in the total that would be handed over for commercial purposes.

Financial Committee Proposed

Sir Trevor Dawson (Vickers and Company) pronounced his blessing on the scheme in view of the promise of government support and proposed the formation of a committee of the best financial representatives, who would be likely to take an interest in the concern, to discuss details.

Mr. Holt Thomas, Mr. Short (of the Bedford Aviation Company), Sir Glynn West (Armstrong & Whitworth), and others expressed approval of the scheme, and it was eventually decided to form the committee suggested to meet General Seely, General Sykes (Controller-General of Civil Aviation), General Maitland of R-34 fame, and other officials of the Air Ministry to discuss details.

General Seely said he had had the assurance of Lord Inverforth that red tape would not be allowed to hamper the negotiations in connection with the scheme. The matter, he said, was too important to brook delay. He was quite sure they would make the airship service of great good to the State, and they would have every possible chance to take the lead in the matter of airships for the good of their Empire and mankind generally.

GERMAN COMPETITION
IN BRITISH TOY TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Auckland Geddes received at the Board of Trade recently a deputation from the British Toy Manufacturers Association on the subject of the German competition in the toy trade.

Walter Scoles, chairman of the association, said they were there to present the grave position in the toy trade at the present time, and to ask for government assistance in this newly established British industry. It was pointed out by W. H. Nicholls, deputy chairman of the association, that over 20,000 workers were employed in the British toy industry. The deputation asked for three years' "close time," and by the end of that time they would be able to meet any German competition.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in reply, said they did not underestimate the importance of the toy industry. Though it was not a key industry it was a great educational industry. They realized the importance of the industry being British. "We do not understand what you are so frightened of at the moment," added Sir Auckland, who said it had been definitely stated by the Prime Minister that the government recognized the peculiar type of danger which threatened or might threaten certain industries, and that they proposed to equip the Board of Trade with emergency powers to check any sudden and undue importation of goods at prices below the cost of production in Great Britain, owing to the collapse of exchanges.

"Our information from Germany," added Sir Auckland, "is contrary to what you have given us, and ours is

from better sources." There did not, he said, appear to be any large accumulation of goods in Germany ready for export, and there was an enormous fall in German productivity.

"I am by no means certain that it is possible for Germany for months to come seriously to compete with you," continued Sir Auckland. He said the government was watching very carefully the movement of goods into the United Kingdom, and saw no sign of the possibility now or in the near future of that "devastating torrent" which they feared. "If we have courage and foresight in our manufacturing, if we can get back to something more of the old production in this country in all departments, but production most especially in coal—we are going to get greatly improved production of coal, I am sure—this country has nothing to fear from trade competition in the near future."

"New needs will arise as the years go on, but as we stand today amongst the nations of the world, we are certainly as well placed as any if we put our backs into it—manufacturers, workers, and the government."

SOVIET OFFICIALS
IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An Ekaterinodar dispatch to the Russian Liberation Committee in London states that a prominent public man, recently escaped from Bolshevik Russia, has brought interesting information concerning Soviet officials.

"As a rule," he says, "they are neither workers nor intelligentsia, but belong to the bourgeoisie and chiefly to the small bourgeoisie. They are frequently the 'glided youth' of both sexes; also former stockbrokers, agents, shopkeepers, speculators, bookmakers, men of obscure professions—in a word, all the scum of the bourgeoisie who enjoyed a good time during the war and are really none the poorer on account of the revolution."

"Many of them possess money, and have 'become' Soviet officials in order to save it, besides acquiring the possibility of gaining more. Naturally salary—an average of 1200 to 1500 rubles—is of no interest to them; to quite half of them it is of secondary importance and has rather a symbolic than any actual significance. Service in the Soviets introduces them to a 'higher plane,' gives them a 'right to live,' viz., a right to speculation and venality."

"This group of Soviet workers is concentrated chiefly in the 'Sovmarkh' (Council of National Economies) in food supply and various kinds of 'centers'—'centrorezine,' 'centrotextile,' 'centromatch,' and similar economic organizations, which the Moscow population unite under one common name 'centrobribery.'"

"No other interests, save those of 'gaining' and 'eating' exist for this group of Soviet collaborators. They are not interested in politics, they never read the papers. (The issue of Moscow papers has fallen from 500,000 to 100,000.) Neither do they try to curry favor with the Communist Party, fearing the coming of Koltchak or of 'some Anglo-Frenchman.'"

A further communication to the Russian Liberation Committee, dated in this instance, from Helsingfors, says: "It appears from the latest articles in the Petrogradskaya Pravda, Krasnaya Gazeta, and Derevenskaya Bednota, that while the chiefs of the Communist Party give all their attention to the defense against the White troops advancing from the south and on the west, and the Communist Party workers have been sent to the fronts, there is a collapse to be noted in the Communist organizations in the rear."

"The party is now mostly composed of Soviet employees, whose acts are not in conformance with the ideal teachings of Communism. The Bolshevik newspapers threaten the commissaries by saying that the disorganized and extenuated rear will betray at the critical moment the commissaries themselves and the Communists at the front."

MOTION PICTURES OF
COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A movement is now under way at Yale University to have motion pictures taken of the members and activities of each class in the university to form a permanent record and memorial for use at reunions and other similar gatherings. If the present idea is carried through, pictures will be taken of each class every year, so that at the end of the course a complete record will be on hand. The entire personnel would be photographed in groups of two and three, so that individuals would be easily recognized.

Additional pictures would be taken of athletes in action, of various organizations, and of special events. According to all available information, this would be the first attempt to establish a college library of this kind. The French Government has a war library similar in idea to this. Pictures were taken along the entire French battle front, of the naval forces, and of the statesmen who played prominent parts in national councils. These films have been filed and will be kept as a permanent visual record of the Nation's part in the world war.

BRITISH FOREIGN
COMMERCIAL POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The report of the committee appointed to deal with the question of government machinery for dealing with trade and commerce was published recently. The committee recommends that the consular service remain under the control of the Foreign Office, but that the Board of Trade be authorized from time to time to send temporary missions for special purposes to other countries. It is further recommended that the Board of Trade be represented on the selec-

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tion and promotion committee for the consular and diplomatic service and that British representatives abroad keep in touch with the British chambers of commerce formed in the countries to which they are accredited. In reference to government machinery in the United Kingdom the committee recommends that the Department of Overseas Trade continue under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, and that the consular and commercial departments of Foreign Office and the War Trade Intelligence Department be transferred to the Department of Overseas Trade.

F. Dudley Docker presents a minority report. He states that he considers that the system of dual control of the Department of Overseas Trade is the root of the trouble and recommends the adoption of the rule that the Foreign Office must be responsible for establishing the lines upon which the British foreign commercial policy should be founded.

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EDUCATIONAL

RURAL SCHOOLS AS
A STATE UNITSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—The fifteenth annual conference on rural education and rural life, called by the United States Bureau of Education, was held here, October 12 to 15, with state and county officials of the north central states in attendance. Resolutions adopted called for adequate financial support for rural schools; better trained and better paid teachers; better sanitation; Americanization, federalized through the Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever acts; endorsement of the National Educational Association; an appreciation of the great service rendered rural schools by agricultural colleges, and the value in rural life of home project work; a recommendation for further cooperation with women's clubs as a potent agency for rural education; better appreciation of music in schools as a factor in stilling national unrest; commendation of South Dakota for its statewide drive beginning October 27 for rural school betterment.

Among the addresses that attracted widely favorable comment was that of Morris P. Shawkey, state superintendent of schools, West Virginia. Mr. Shawkey spoke as follows on his topic, "The State as a Unit":

Rural Teacher's Opportunity

"There is no place in the world where the good teacher has such a full and free opportunity to produce effects and get results as in the little country school. He has no committee-made course of study to hamper him, no system of lock-step promotions, no waiting for the end of the term for the bristled pupil to get new work, no stereotyped supervision, but he is free to exercise his own initiative; he has an inviting opportunity to mingle freely with his pupils socially, and to throw his whole interest into their own life and work. Moreover, he works in a less complicated social and industrial world which makes concentration of effort easier." Mr. Shawkey said that under such conditions the strong teacher may and often does develop the straight-shouldered, clear-eyed, honest-hearted young man of active thought such as we can look upon with pride.

"I must admit, however," Mr. Shawkey explained, "that that kind of a job of training is not being done in every one of these little schools every day. The fellows who have been looking into the rural schools in Illinois, in West Virginia, in Utah and the other states regale us with pictures of a very different color. The whole truth in the case is bad enough. My only thought here was to venture a few words in appreciation of the work of those who have caught the inspiration of their opportunity."

"Admitting then that a majority, or even a formidable minority of the single-room schools are failures, such a school becomes a problem for serious consideration. What we shall do with it is a question that it would be presumptuous for me to attempt to answer, were it not for the fact that the collective experience of the various states has demonstrated at least a few of the fundamental principles involved in the case. I would say:

As to Consolidation

"Abolish it by the process of substitution. There are a great many of these schools that can offer no better reason for their existence than the small boy who ran into his mother's French-plate mirror and smashed it giving as his reason that he got a-going and couldn't stop. In every state in the Union there are still a good many of these isolated little schools that should be brought together at some central point and made a part of a larger and better school there."

"What shall we do with the single-room school if consolidation will not solve the problem? I would answer: Reinforce it with competent supervision. "This school is to teach not only the three R's, but the four R's, the fourth meaning right living. Add to these 12 other branches including agriculture and domestic science. Then the school is to be made the social center, and take the lead in molding public sentiment for good roads, cooperative marketing, and a score of other reforms."

"In all respects the dreariest, most hopeless picture in our whole educational scheme is that of the remote single-room country school, an unattractive box on a knotty half acre, alongside of a muddy road, poorly heated, supplied with rough furniture, without library, pictures, paint or other decorations. To make the picture complete, imagine as the arbiter of the destinies of his situation a young girl teacher, inexperienced, untrained, and perhaps snatched from a town or city environment to teach the six months' term of school and be gone. What are we going to do with a situation like that? Get rid of it as soon as possible; but there are a great many instances where it does not seem possible to get rid of such conditions at present."

Value of Supervision

"In nearly all such cases, however, it is possible to supply helpful local supervision. Such supervision is being provided in Washington, West Virginia, some of the New England states and some of the southern states. Barring consolidation, it is perhaps the greatest step toward the redemption of the rural schools that has been made in a quarter century."

"In the city we provide a supervisor for every 19 teachers, the great majority of whom are not only professionally trained but experienced. But in the country with its doubly difficult task we throw the young teacher without training or experience overboard, and say 'sink or swim.' It is

amidst conditions such as these that the rural supervisor renders his greatest service. He is a friend and counselor. He adds to the success of the strong teacher, and saves the weak one from certain failure. He may get the teachers of his district together for a conference every week, thus refreshing their social life as well as enriching their enthusiasm and giving some help in matters and methods. The district supervisor improves the teaching, the discipline, the spirit and the ideals of the school.

"In one of the states where this plan of close rural supervision was put into operation five years ago, it has been found that the percentage of attendance in all the schools thus supervised increased in three years from an average of 69 per cent to a general average of 86 per cent."

"A two-teacher school has double the opportunity for efficiency that the one-teacher school has, and the one-teacher school supplied with competent supervision close at hand is in effect a two-teacher school, and supervision is possible in many cases where the larger school is an impossibility. Some who have observed the plan of rural supervision, which I am describing, claim that it will increase the working efficiency of the single-room school from 25 to 40 per cent. That estimate is perhaps well within the bounds of conservatism."

More Men Teachers Needed

"I have a third remedy to propose for cases where neither of the other two are available. I have the authority of our federal bureau back of me in declaring that the average teaching life of the rural teacher is less than four years. An army of fifty or sixty thousand girls abandon the profession in the rural districts every year, mostly exchanging school-teaching for home-making, which, by the way, we cannot but regard as a first-class 'swap.'"

"The difference is that when the man teacher marries he continues teaching. Therefore, if the one-room school is to become a thing of permanency and power in the community, it will call for a man teacher in the majority of cases. If the community will then go one step further and provide a home for that teacher, a neat, cozy house with garden and orchard, near the schoolhouse, so that the teacher may not only keep the school plant alive during the entire year, but rear his family under decent conditions, that school will make itself felt in the community."

"If the country is a laggard in school and social conditions, is it not because the country has not had a fair chance? The products of the farm are collected in the towns where the accumulated treasure of wheat, corn, cotton, and cattle is taxed to support the city school. The railroad drains the country and concentrates its rolling stock, warehouses, terminal facilities, stocks, and bonds in the cities, where they are taxed to support the city schools. The city banks collect the surplus money from the country and turn it over to finance large business concerns, which in turn pay their taxes to support the schools of the city. Mine and forest pay a like tribute."

City Levies on Country

"For a minute note the contrast in conditions. In the United States only one-fourth of the people live in the cities, but that one-fourth spends one-half of the Nation's entire school money. In other words the Nation spends three times as much in the education of the city boy as in that of the country boy. Is that a square deal? Is it sound political economy? The city has most of the high schools, and nearly all of the libraries, museums, and laboratories. The one-fourth of the people who live in the cities own three-fourths of all the public school property of this country. The cities pay their teachers double the rate of salary for a 30 per cent longer term. The cities also gobble up most of the available supply of professionally trained teachers."

"Money has enabled the cities to do these things, and to my mind we may talk about the fresh air of the country, we may 'readjust the course of study,' we may 'fit the country school to the country needs,' and do all these other good things, but until the country gets more money it will not grow fat very rapidly. Country homes must have more comforts, and country teachers must be paid better salaries."

"The situation at present is not without encouragement. As a people we are getting rid of some of our local selfishness. We are learning the value of cooperation. Our cities are learning that they can't go on prospering without prosperity in the country. We must carry that idea further. As a matter of self-defense, if for no more worthy reason, the cities must abandon the selfish policies which they have pursued, and join hands with the country for a mutual prosperity, whose Americanism shall be broad enough to reach every child, whether rich or poor, black or white, in the city or in the country."

STATUS IN INDIA
OF EDUCATIONBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The status of education in India is outlined in a Blue Book which deals with the period from April, 1912, to March, 1917, this being the seventh quinquennial review of the series. It is explained that the area and population are slightly less than those dealt with previously, the figures of certain native states having been omitted, and the description confined to those portions of India styled British India. The most striking feature of Indian educa-

tion, says the review, is its top-heaviness. From the standpoint of mass education India is behind most countries that lay claim to civilization, as shown by the following examples:

Percentage of the population enrolled in elementary schools:	
United States	19.87
England and Wales	16.52
German Empire	16.30
France	13.90
Japan	13.07
Ceylon	8.94
Rumania	8.21
Russia	2.77
Brazil	2.61
India	2.38

At the census of 1911 only 5.9 per cent of the population of India were found able to read and write.

The case is very different with higher education, especially that of a literary type. If India is far behind many civilized countries in elementary education, she can hold her own with them as regards numbers under higher education.

Percentage of the population enrolled in secondary schools:	
United States	1.582
German Empire	0.988
England and Wales	0.680
India	0.486
Japan	0.354
France	0.320

If only the male population were considered, these percentages for India would be greatly raised, as would those (not given here) for university students.

EDUCATION IN
BRAZILSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The educational outlook in Brazil seems to me a very hopeful one," said Benjamin H. Hunnicutt, director of the Lavras Agricultural College, Minas Geraes, Brazil, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, while in this city. "In the 12 years in which I have been there the illiteracy has been reduced from 80 per cent to 65. Great efforts are being made throughout the country to improve educational conditions and to give rural communities properly qualified school inspectors. The anti-illiteracy societies are active in insisting that a high standard of education be maintained in these districts."

A Vast Field

"The educational problem in Brazil is much larger than most people realize, for there are 25,000,000 people scattered over an area greater than the United States. There are no large universities such as those in the United States, but all the higher institutions are professional in character and are federal owned. The higher schools are specialized and teach law, engineering, architecture and agriculture, but there are no colleges which give simply a broad cultural training such as exist in the United States. "Under the old German educational system, the pupils attended the gymnasium or high schools upon completing the public school course. These institutions were for the most part private, financed by the government, and each having its own inspectors, appointed by the government. Recently this system has been changed and the inspectors must pass official examinations before being appointed."

"The best primary education is maintained in the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio Grande de Sul, where there are about 500 graded schools, which correspond closely to the public schools in the United States, and are free. There are also many privately owned schools maintained by individuals, churches and societies."

System of Pupils' Fees

"Some of the government schools are free while at others fees are charged. There is a system of buying stamps for examination papers which corresponds to a fee, for the student has paid a considerable sum before he has finished stamping his papers. "Practically all of the higher institutions are open to women, but few take advantage of this privilege. The majority of them prefer the seminaries and normal schools. A number of the Protestant schools are co-educational. The Agricultural School of Lavras is one of three departments, the other two being the Lavras High School and the Carolina Kemper School for Girls, the oldest of the three, which was founded in 1895. The object of the Agricultural School is to serve the people of the country by the promotion of the agricultural life in its various branches. Its buildings and machinery are modern, and it maintains a nine farm. Nine states of the Union are represented at this college."

Among the many services rendered by the Agricultural School at Lavras, six may be quoted as examples: The organization of "Corn Clubs," which now enjoy a membership of 2000. It was entrusted with the direction of three corn exhibitions. It has helped to improve the quality of seed used in Brazil and has been instrumental in notably increasing the production in that country of this precious cereal. It has helped to introduce into Brazil several famous breeds of live stock, principally horses. It has materially assisted the Federal Government of Brazil in its efforts to provide the armies of the allied nations with food. It has equipped with an agricultural education a considerable number of young men, some of whom are now teachers in the school, others having received appointment from the governments of the states and of the federation to promote the development of agriculture in the republic by means of propaganda bureaux already established. Several of the pupils have left Brazil to perfect their studies in foreign countries, while the greater part have established themselves as farmers with much energy and diligence."

TEACHING ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is no more popular subject for a textbook than that of English composition. Anyone who is connected with the English department of an educational institution is accustomed at frequent intervals to find on his desk either a new textbook or a fresh compilation of "essays for use in English composition courses." Another D'Israeli should arise to write "The Curiosities of Theories of English Composition." He would have vast resources from which to draw, but indeed he would be compelled to re-write such a book weekly, so rapidly do the manuals multiply. Probably there are good reasons for writing and publishing all these textbooks. Many serious-minded persons must believe that English composition can be taught; they must even believe that if enough undergraduates go on reading the old familiar essays of Huxley, Matthew Arnold, Spencer, and Ruskin some reformation will in the end come to pass and their classes will begin to write.

An Academic Sextet

Those academic household words, "unity, coherence, and emphasis," together with their companions, "clearness, force, and interest"—how often they are thundered from the classroom rostra, how much more often fresh chapters are devoted to them! This six-headed verbal Cerberus guards the entrance to college; its formidable howls reach throughout freshman year, yet the average undergraduate, whose receptivity rivals a duck's back in its imperviousness to drops from the Pterian spring, goes on in his old sweet way, writing such charming phrases as "along these lines" and "to a great extent," to name only two of his pet habits. Try as we will, English composition, as far as the majority of our undergraduates is concerned, is not being taught. There is no subject on which at present more effort is being expended, and none yielding less results.

This statement, with all its sweeping implications, will of course be challenged, particularly by the vast host who are publishing textbooks. Nevertheless the actual facts bear out its truth. The average freshman "theme" causes one to shudder. And when these essays arrive once a month in batches of 50 or more, the instructor who must read them, faces a penance which would test the philosophy of an ancient stoic.

The Elusive "Right Method"

And yet most instructors not only enjoy teaching composition—of a truth, no man who disliked it would long put up with such a Sisyphus-like task—but they put into it an amount of enthusiasm which is proof against all discouragements. In any other subject similar devotion and enthusiasm would assuredly be rewarded. English composition alone remains a stone wall against which we batter our heads in vain. The textbooks are not solving the problem; the earnest labor of enthusiastic young instructors is achieving little or nothing; freshman themes remain as they were. Is it not, therefore, necessary to ask if there is anything wrong with our methods of teaching?

This is a difficult subject to discuss, because each textbook, as it appears, is accompanied by a preface explaining that the method therein set forth is a new one, differing in all respects from its predecessors. As the results, however, as far as freshman themes are concerned, remain the same, it is fair to conclude that the right method has not yet been found. Perhaps it never will be—a gloomy thought.

But are we wise to lay so much stress, in our colleges, on the teaching of composition during the first two years of the course? It is unnecessary to mention that in order to write, a man must have something to say. Even if we rehash Huxley, Arnold, Spencer, and Ruskin, for the freshman, in frequent classroom discussions, are we really giving him anything to say? Do we make a sufficient distinction between esthetic and practical problems in our methods of instruction? Is it to be expected that the immature underclassman can be as easily taught to write as the junior or senior who has begun, at least, to acquire some background for his outlook upon life?

First Exercises in Thinking

In short, when the next textbook on composition appears, it should lay particular stress upon the problem from the teacher's point of view. Composition should not be regarded as an elementary subject, fit only for freshman and sophomore years. If it is anything, it should be concerned with the more mature thought of the undergraduate. Let the preliminary years be taken up with simple illustrations of the art of thinking. Such mental five-finger exercises are at present much needed. The relation of the various subjects of a college course to the freshman. When he performs laboratory experiments or solves problems in mathematics, he should know what thought-processes he is pursuing, and why. Then when he reaches junior or senior year he will be in a position to be taught to write. His education will have led him to think, and once he has attained this most desirable goal, it will be an easier matter to induce him to express his thoughts on paper. A few may never learn, but these are the unhappy minority who, possibly, cannot be educated, whatever efforts are expended upon them. The majority will come nearer the mark if they are not caught too young.

Furthermore, in the preliminary

stages of teaching composition, a careful distinction should be drawn between the esthetic and practical aspects of the subject. The elements of simple exposition may be instilled by patience and practice; matters of style and of actual literary form may be obtained only from those students who have natural ability. It is true that an average boy, given a certain background and a measure of interest in literary quality, if he is carefully guided, but it is of even more importance that every man in college who is at all teachable shall be taught to express his thought according to a logical structure. If what he writes is readable, so much the better, but let him learn first to put his ideas together according to a coherent plan. Daily themes and general essays should not, therefore, be mixed, at first, with this drill in logical expression. The latter at least is a practical equipment, which no man in after life may do without. And it is on this practical attainment that we should focus our efforts in teaching elementary composition—efforts which may be better made when the student himself has had more experience with college work than is possible in freshman year. Finally there will still be time in the senior year, to take the men of natural literary ability and give them free opportunity to write "literary" essays.

EDUCATION NOTES

Sir Gregory Foster, the provost of University College, London, in presenting his report on the work of the session, referred to the problem of the reconstruction and adequate provision of university work in London. It has been suggested, he said, that the solution of difficulties lay in the creation of more than one university in London, but such a dividing up of London for purposes of university organization would only lead to a diffusion of energy and a division of forces which would be disastrous. Sir Gregory Foster gave it as his opinion that "for the welfare of London, for the welfare of the Empire, for the welfare of learning, there should be one great university in London." He referred to the success of the new diploma in geography, and announced that the Senate was taking the necessary steps for the establishment of a diploma in journalism. Sir Auckland Geddes presided at the function and the newly elected scholars and medalists were presented to him. He addressed the students on the problems of social reform.

News comes from Liverpool that a great eagerness is being displayed among men who, before the war, were engaged on non-constructive work, such as banking, insurance, and various clerical duties, to take up engineering as a profession, and quite a number of the 300 applications received for admission to the engineering side of the Liverpool University are from men who are changing their calling. Most of them have decided on this step after serving in the army. Although not a few are older than the average university student, their educational qualifications to undertake the change are undoubted. At present there are 157 engineering students on the register, as compared with 120 before the war, and it is anticipated that the engineering side will have a record number of students when the next session opens in October.

Profound disappointment is being manifested by Irish teachers at the delay in introducing the promised education bill for Ireland. It will be remembered that some time ago the government appointed a committee of departmental experts charged with the duty of preparing such a bill for parliamentary consideration. At a considerably earlier date than that, the report of another committee—called the Killanin report, from the name of its chairman—recommended a scale of salaries which went far to satisfy the demands of the Irish National Teachers' Organization. What Irish teachers have been asking is that the Killanin report should be acted upon without waiting for the production and passage into law of a general education bill. The chief secretary (Mr. Macpherson), however, declared that the proposals relating to schemes of salaries must be paid and parcel of the bill. He considered that the financial clauses, and the other clauses, were interdependent, and could not be dealt with separately. Now Parliament has risen, and the teachers are protesting. Were it not that they also have been having a holiday, they would by now be in the midst of a vigorous campaign against the dilatoriness of the government. Already Mr. P. J. Quinn has spoken at a meeting of the Irish Trade Congress, to which the Irish National Teachers' Organization is affiliated, and this is what he said: "The scale of salaries could be put into operation without any bill being required. . . . They (the teachers) would like to see the whole recommendations of the Killanin committee put into force, but a reasonable time for putting the scale into force or introducing a bill had expired, and the teachers were becoming absolutely impatient, and had made up their minds to wait no longer."

Miss Louise B. Wallace, dean of the faculty of the American College for Girls in Constantinople, wrote as follows to a friend in the United States shortly after the college opening in September: "The students are crowding in. The preparatory lists were more than full weeks ago. This school is in desperate need of new buildings. The college lists are nearly full. Parents and daughters weep and wail and plead for admission. Our college has beauty, prestige, and good educational and spiritual advantages. I believe

we could get 1000 or more students if we had accommodations. All are rushing for American education. The German tongue is thrown aside. English to the front! I wish you could see eyes alight with enthusiasm here for American Christian education among all nations about us. Thousands of people in America would give generously if they could come here and see the opportunity."

The Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, has sent out to teachers of the continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes instructions to reduce the amount of home work which they have been accustomed to give their students. Among the things Dr. Cody asks to have discontinued are contracted methods of multiplication and division of decimals, over-elaboration in the preparation of note-books, and the making and mounting of collections of insects and plants.

This summer there have been many attendants at the schools in Ireland for the study of Gaelic. Almost without exception the buildings have been full to overflowing, and, as usual, the percentage of national teachers is very large. Teachers find attendance at these colleges an excellent means of acquiring a spoken as well as a literary knowledge of Gaelic. In nearly all cases the colleges are situated amidst delightful surroundings, so that the enjoyment of a pleasant holiday is combined with the almost unconscious acquisition of a good knowledge of the language. The certificates of these colleges are recognized by the Commissioners of National Education and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland.

Alfred Noyes is to return to Princeton University this winter as visiting professor of English literature, to give a series of lectures in advanced English.

The University of Michigan has established a chair of highway engineering, headed by Prof. Arthur H. Blanchard, who was formerly head of the same department in Columbia University, New York City. With Professor Blanchard from New York City to Ann Arbor has gone the Charles Henry Davis library on highway engineering, said to be the largest ensemble of books, pamphlets, and periodicals on this subject. This library is now owned and supported by the National Highways Association of the United States, of which Professor Blanchard is president.

The rural schools of Texas are receiving this year \$1,000,000 appropriated by the state Legislature with the object of giving each child of school age six months' schooling each year that is guaranteed them by the state Constitution.

Porto Rican public school-teachers, men and women, receive equal pay for equal work, according to School Life. Rural teachers are paid \$540; graded teachers, \$720; principals and teachers of English, \$900. The department of education is still in need of 60 teachers of English. The public schools of Porto Rico promoted the cultivation of 64,721 school gardens during the last school year as against 26,693 for the previous year.

VICTORIA'S ANNUAL
EDUCATION REPORTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Last year Victoria spent on state education £1,327,093, including grants to the Melbourne University. There were 2135 elementary day schools with a net enrollment of 186,523, and an average attendance at technical schools of 8368. The 499 registered or private schools in the State have an estimated net enrollment of 58,366.

Victoria's expenditure may be analyzed as £812,070 on primary education, £77,202 on secondary education, £17,836 on domestic arts, manual training, etc., £123,943 on technical education, £232,407 on university education, £47,745 on administration, and £62,532 on buildings.

The Minister for Education, Mr. Hutchinson, in his annual report, says that the qualification of state school-teachers is now reaching a satisfactory standard. Before the establishment of high schools, pupils of 14 to 15 years who had obtained the merit certificate in the eighth grade of the elementary school had been appointed pupil teachers, with the result that they had difficulty, owing to their teaching work, in acquiring the literary qualifications for promotion. "Now," said Mr. Hutchinson, "candidates spend three of four years in a high school, exclusively in study, and enter upon their teaching duties at the age of 16 or 17 years with a greater maturity and superior scholarship."

Mr. A. Fussell, chief inspector of elementary schools, declared that the insistent demand for wider facilities in connection with secondary education was a testimony to the faithful work of the elementary school-teachers. Referring to the difficult problem of providing differentiated courses of study for pupils between 12 and 16, he said that probably the most efficient way in city areas would be to establish a system of central schools. In touching on agricultural education, he said: "The present drift of the rural population to our cities, the problems of soldiers' settlement on the land, and increased post-war productivity, and the striking success obtained in some neighboring states by organizations for educating rural communities in better agricultural methods, all indicate that further delay in providing adequate supervision and direction of the work in elementary agricultural education must mean serious loss to the State."

AN ASSOCIATION OF
EXPERTSBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—That the British Association for the Advancement of Science has an educational field which is all its own, few would be disposed to deny. Its meetings provide, in their more obvious aspects, an opportunity for adult education, and from this point of view the larger the gathering the more widespread the results. Then there are the quiet meetings between experts in the same department of research, at which a chance phrase or two may throw into the right perspective many printed pages of original investigations, and stimulate fresh individual or cooperative effort. And lastly there is the educational section itself, approximating more nearly to other pedagogic instruments of progress. By means of very ample reports in the leading newspapers throughout Great Britain, many of the educational influences of the annual meeting are spread far and wide.

Particular interest attaches to this year's gathering at Bournemouth. In the first place, as the president (Sir Charles Parsons) observed at the beginning of his address, three years of anxiety and stress had passed since the last meeting of the association. The weight of the continental struggle, which already pressed heavily upon the Nation at the time of the Newcastle gathering in 1916, had so much increased in the spring of the following year that the council, after consultation with the local Bournemouth committee finally decided to cancel that summer's meeting. This reunion, then, took the place of that canceled engagement.

It is 29 years since an engineer, Sir Frederick Bramwell, was president of the association, and it seemed peculiarly fitting that on this occasion another eminent engineer should occupy the chair. For the war has led to wonderful engineering applications in certain directions, and it was known that some of these, which were no longer considered to be military secrets, would be unfolded in the course of the president's address as well as at the various sectional gatherings. Nor were members disappointed.

Naturally enough Sir Charles Parsons spoke of modern uses of the turbine, which carry the expansion of steam much farther than has been found possible in any reciprocating engine. His own inventions in this direction it is that have led to a great economy of coal; by means of the turbine there has been realized to the fullest extent Watt's ideal of the expansion of steam from the boiler to the lowest vapor pressure obtainable in the condenser.

From the application of turbines to steamships, the president naturally passed on to engineering inventions in connection with the war, which, as he said, have been directed more to the application of general results already ascertained than to the making of new and laborious discoveries.

The great interest aroused by the revelation of military engineering secrets somewhat diverted attention from the proceedings of the educational section. Sir Napier Shaw's address to the members of this section had for its subject "Educational Ideals and the Ancient Universities." He insisted that the character of the education of the country depended upon the ideals belonging to the universities, particularly to the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

But those ideals tended to become confused and indistinct on account of the traditional system of government which led to the practical control of the university by the colleges. On the social or ethical side the colleges were successful in reaching their goal, but the intellectual ideals of the university became obscured, confused and enfeebled, by the very process of competition between the colleges. The pious benefactor, he thought, was as much alive now as he was in the days of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, but while the universities and the colleges spoke with two voices, it was certain that he would be discouraged.

CANADIAN SCHOOL
FOR FRONTIERSMENSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—For 19 years a little institution known as the Reading Camp Association has been quietly and effectively carrying on in Canada the work of making the alien in mines and lumber camps a Canadian citizen. Now the Reading Camp Association has been granted a charter by the Ontario Government under the name of The Frontier College, and Alfred Fitzpatrick, founder and director of the movement from the start, has been appointed principal. The Frontier College gives no degree but that of "Citizen." It has no fees. Tents and log huts constitute its buildings. Its staff are young men, most university graduates and undergraduates.

Alfred Fitzpatrick was graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, and was sent on mission work to the Redwood district of California. There he labored as a young minister for a long season. But he found an impassable gulf between himself and the lumbermen because of the difference of language. Mr. Fitzpatrick decided that before the foreign immigrant could be reached by educational ideals that gulf would have to be bridged. When he therefore returned to Canada he launched the reading-camp idea, which has been a great success. He has under him 70 lecturers, all college men who donned sheepskin and flannel shirt and toiled with pick and sledge hammer, teaching in the evenings. Of late the Ontario Government has given a yearly grant of \$7500.

THE HOME FORUM

Sunset on Lake
Winnepesaukee

A cloud of pearl and rose low in the
burning west;
On a couch of crimson and gold the
sun sinks down to rest;
The distant hills and woods are
touched with the mellow glow
And his parting smile is shed in the
dreaming lake below.

It gleams on the resting sail afloat on
the rosy tide
And falls with a gracious light on
Gunstock's rugged side;
But the crimson turns to gold, and the
gold turns into gray,
And a breathless hush of peace sweeps
over the dying day.

While up from the quiet shore the
lengthened shadows creep
And the robins chirp good-night ere
they fold their wings in sleep;
From the belt of darkened pines that
skirt the rocky hill
Borne on the evening breeze comes the
call of the whilpoor-will.

The last pale ray departs, and the lin-
gering daylight dies,
And only a pearly gleam remains in
the western skies;
In the dark and shadowed lake the
summer starlight gleams—
Night spreads her brooding wings and
folds the earth in dreams.

—Emma Gertrude Weston.

Literature

Literature sometimes disgusts, and
pretension to it much oftener disgusts,
by appearing to hang loosely on the
character, like something foreign and
extraneous, not a part, but an ill-ad-
justed appendage; or by seeming to
overload and weigh it down by its un-
sightly bulk, like the productions of
bad taste in architecture, where there
is massy and cumbersome ornament with-
out strength or solidity of column.
This has exposed learning, and espe-
cially classical learning, to reproach.
Men have seen that it might
exist without mental superiority, with-
out vigor, without good taste, and with-
out utility. But in such cases classical
learning has only not inspired
natural talent; or, at most, it has but
made original feebleness and bluntness
of perception, something more con-
spicuous. The question, after all,
if it be a question, is, whether litera-
ture, ancient as well as modern, does
not assist a good intellect, improve
natural good taste, add polished armor
to native strength, and render its
possessor not only more capable of
deriving private happiness from con-
templation and reflection, but more
accomplished for action in the affairs
of life, and especially for public action.
—Daniel Webster.

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Acknowledging God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MANY ways and by many incidents
the Bible teaches us that if God is
forsaken or left out of human calcu-
lations altogether, the people perish.
In the downfall of Sodom and Gomo-
rah, for instance, this lesson is para-
mount. Likewise in the insanity of
Nebuchadnezzar. The latter is of
more than usual interest at this hour.
Babylon had evidently reached the
zenith of her power and glory and as
the Bible record indicates, a well de-
fined opportunity had come to Nebu-
chadnezzar to express his gratitude.
But he spurned it. Overlooking the
great city from the walks in his palace,
he declared, "Is not this great Baby-
lon, that I have built for the house of
the kingdom by the might of my
power, and for the honor of my majesty?" His words, boastful enough in
themselves, meant far more than is
indicated on the surface, for they were
evidently spoken with the intention of
denying a most important fact, as re-
cognized in Christian Science, namely,
the power of accomplishment. Nebu-
chadnezzar's denial was complete, for,
excepting himself, it included every
one, even God. It was mortal belief,
which cannot know God, good; ready
for self-destruction, that is to say,
ready to revert to its original nothing-
ness. The acknowledgment of God's
omnipotence, or of good as All-in-all
—the true basis for all understanding
—having been forsaken by Nebuchad-
nezzar, his reason fled.

There is a close counterpart to this
story of Nebuchadnezzar's insanity in
the self-adulation and cruel egotism
of Herod Agrippa I. He, too, allowed
himself to be carried away by so-
called mortal sense, until no good
desire seemed left in him, no acknowl-
edgment of God, good, remained what-
soever. His awful and sudden de-
struction as depicted in the twelfth
chapter of Acts came upon him be-
cause he had forsaken God, good, will-
fully and completely.

In these incidents there are impor-
tant lessons to learn. Do they not
teach us, for instance, that when mortal
belief has reached such a state of
depravity that it is pure wickedness
without any apparent desire for good,
a man has no glimpse of truth and
therefore mortal belief is self-
destroyed? Do they not show clearly
that a false belief knows nothing and
really is nothing; no law of being sus-
tains it and it cannot make a sustain-
ing law for itself? This is evidently
also what Mrs. Eddy means when she
tells us that "the nothingness of error
is in proportion to its wickedness," or,
to quote the entire sentence as found on
page 569 of "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures": "The Scrip-
ture, 'Thou hast been faithful over a
few things, I will make thee ruler over
many,' is literally fulfilled, when we
are conscious of the supremacy of
Truth, by which the nothingness of
error is seen; and we know that the
nothingness of error is in proportion
to its wickedness."

Now if the acknowledgment of all
power of accomplishment as belong-
ing to God was necessary in Nebu-
chadnezzar's time, much more so must
it be accepted for today—as much
more so as the world today has ad-
vanced in spiritual understanding over
the world of ancient days. Much is
being said about mine and thine in this
hour, but that question can never be
settled until due acknowledgment is
given to the source of all that is good.
No man or group of men can afford to
deny that "the kingdom, and the
power, and the glory," belong to God
alone, and until this fact, which
both David and Christ Jesus
emphasized, is more universally ac-
knowledged, discord will seem to
abound in the world. Society, when it
forsakes, like Nebuchadnezzar, the
true foundation for all understanding,
like him is bound to be punished for
its arrogance, that is, it will have no
true basis for the settlement of its
difficulties until God is acknowledged
as supreme. All that it builds will turn
into ashes until Principle is taken into
consideration and the proper acknowl-
edgment is made that is due the su-
preme name of God.

But there is still another and differ-
ent lesson to be learned from the Bible
incidents just related, and that is that
a man's life is not at all a state of so-
called health of the body. Both of the
men referred to seemed until stricken
to have an abundance of physical
health. Rather is a man's life en-
tirely a condition or state of thought;
it is a condition that depends for im-
provement upon the extent God or
Principle is acknowledged as supreme,
as All-in-all. "Health is not a condi-
tion of matter," we read on page 129
of Science and Health, "but of Mind;
nor can the material senses bear re-
liable testimony on the subject of
health." In other words, our true
health may be said to be manifested by
us, according to the degree of the un-
derstanding of Principle, God, which
we possess, or according to the sincer-
ity of the scientific acknowledgment of
God that we make. In this under-
standing, however, we should remem-
ber that a grain of Truth understood
outclasses an entire universe of mat-
terial error or false belief. Even a little
of this spiritual enlightenment, there-
fore, will preserve life and lengthen
our days here upon earth. It is not an
empty bit of phraseology, then, which
makes the Psalmist declare in so many
places that it is God that preserves our
life from destruction, or, to use his
own beautiful words from the fortieth
Psalm: "Let thy lovingkindness and
thy truth continually preserve me."
Whether it be, therefore, in the days
of ancient kingdoms or in our own

time, the acknowledgment of God as

All-in-all is of prime importance.
The acknowledgment of God as su-
preme is most important because it is
always the very first and simplest step
by which we turn from matter to Spirit,
from error to Truth, from chaos to
Principle. It is one of the first proofs,
as it were, of spiritual enlightenment,
or that Truth has been accepted. No
more comforting or scientific promise
could be given us, therefore, than the
one in the third chapter of Proverbs
which Mrs. Eddy quotes with so much
approbation. "Godliness or Christian-
ity is a human necessity," she says,
"man cannot live without it; he has no
intelligence, health, hope, nor happi-
ness without godliness. In the words
of the Hebrew writers: 'Trust in the
Lord with all thine heart; and lean not
unto thine own understanding. In all
thy ways acknowledge Him, and He
shall direct thy paths;' and He shall
bring forth thy righteousness as the
light, and thy judgment as the noon-
day.'" (Message for 1901, pp. 34-35.)

Whistler and His
Followers

Only once I remember Whistler
really teaching us anything. He told
it to us two pupils; and Sickert, I re-
member, took down every word on his
cuff. He described how in Venice
once he was drawing a bridge, and
suddenly, as though in a revelation,
the secret of drawing came to him.
He felt that he wanted to keep it to
himself, lest some one should use it—
it was so sure, so marvelous. This is
roughly how he described it: "I began
first of all by seizing upon the chief
point of interest. Perhaps it might
have been the extreme distance—the
little palaces and the shipping beneath
the bridge. If so, I would begin draw-
ing that distance in elaborately, and
then would expand from it until I
came to the bridge, which I would
draw in one broad sweep. If by
chance I did not see the whole of the
bridge, I would not put it in. In this
way the picture must necessarily be
a perfect thing from start to finish.
Even if one were to be arrested in the
middle of it, it would still be a fine
and complete picture."

That is the only instance that I can
remember of Whistler sitting down
and actually explaining anything to
the pupils; but, of course, in a
thousand subtle ways we benefited by
his presence. In fact, as artists we
owed our existence entirely to the
master. We were allowed the intima-
cy of his studio; we watched him
paint day after day; we studied his
methods, witnessed his failures and
successes. He never placed us down
as pupils and told us to paint such-
and-such an object, nor did he ever
see our work when it was finished;
but we felt his influence, nevertheless,
and strongly. We were true fol-
lowers; and in the first stage of our
enthusiasm we had such a reverence
for the master that, highly as we es-
teemed Velasquez and Rembrandt, we
still looked upon these persons as
mere drivers in art compared with
him. Strange, eager amateurs we
would recognize sometimes, but only
because they painted on the Whistler
lines. One lady, I remember, used to
paint flowers. We thought her work
very fine. She had no academic train-
ing; but we placed her high because
she painted on gray panels and in
sympathy with Whistler. Him, of
course, we placed far above Raphael.
In fact, we couldn't stand Raphael,
because Whistler had said that he was
the smart young man of his period.

One rainy day Whistler was sitting
in my dining room poring over a large
volume of Raphael's cartoons. After
spending two hours with them, he
came to the conclusion that Raphael
did not count. But he was pleased
he said, to have had the opportunity
of placing the smart young man of his
day. Rembrandt we recognized to a
certain extent, because Whistler had
been heard to say that he had had his
good days. Also, however, he had re-
marked that Rembrandt reveled in
gummy pigment and treacly tones; so
Rembrandt, in our opinion, did not
occupy much of a position. Canaletto
and Velasquez we placed high, very
high, but not, of course, on the same
plane with Whistler. The only master
with whom we could compare our own
was Hokusai, the Japanese painter.
From "Whistler as I Knew Him," by
Mortimer Menpes.

The Lover of Nature

For him the spring
Distills her dew, and from the silken
gem
Its lucid leaves unfolds; for him the
hand
Of autumn tinges every fertile branch
With blooming gold and blushes like
the morn.
Each passing hour sheds tribute from
her wings;
And still new beauties meet his lonely
walk.
And loves unfelt attract him. Not a
breeze
Flies o'er the meadow, not a cloud
floats
The setting sun's effulgence, not a
strain
From all the tenants of the warbling
shade
Ascends, but whence his bosom can
partake
Fresh pleasures unproved. Nor
thence partakes
Fresh pleasure only: for the attentive
mind,
By this harmonious action on her
powers,
Becomes herself harmonious: wont so
oft
In outward things to meditate the
charm
Of sacred order, soon she seeks at
home
To find a kindred order.
—Akweside.



A narrow street, Algiers

The Small Arab Shops
and Markets

While the man at the gate is asleep,
we have entered into his city, not
once but many times; have seen the
Jewish merchants "discussing argu-
sies" in the public square; have
passed through the French portico
into the Arab town; have broken
bread in an Arab house.

The Arabs always travel with us in
the tram from the Porte d'Isly into
town. . . . Along the street we catch
glimpses of their Arabian Nights in
the small Arab shops and markets
nestled within the outer portions of the
large, new French buildings. There
are fruits and vegetables and all sorts
of household provisions, and the mar-
ket baskets in rows above the doors.
Many shops are filled with the earth-
ware water-jars used to carry water
at the wells in the country. Openings
from this thoroughfare reveal flights
of stairs leading up on the hill into the
old town and the country beyond.

Beside the city fountains stand the
copper water-jugs, and we envy the
grace with which the tribe of water-
carriers bear them away on their
shoulders.

In the old city another set of boys
are bearing trays on their heads to
the public ovens, with the bread which
the housewives knead in the morning
and which is brought back to them at
night.

We recall the day when we went to
an Arab luncheon in an Arab house,
and how it was at the invitation of a
French woman, one who had lived
among these people all her life and
who had learned to speak Arabic be-
fore she spoke French. For this ex-
perience we skirted the edge of the old
town; climbed through the ancient
garden of the Deys upon the hill; and
came at last to the gate of iron which
was to open for us, between two build-
ings in an otherwise solid block. We
were not sure it led into the passage
we were seeking, but as we hesitated,
a fairy Moorish maiden came flying
down the street, her hair floating wide,
in her hands strings of orange buds,
such as all Arabs bring to their wives
from the market each evening, to be
fastened in and to drop from the hair.
This small woman served our host-
ess, and the flowers were for our own
adorning. Fatima assured us we had
found the entrance, and flitted up the
stairs before us, stairs which seemed
interminable, passing between close
walls and under occasional arches that
hid the flights beyond. Doors on the
landings opened on habitations; and at
last we came out on a small open
court. Here in the wall is again the
fountain, with another flight of stairs
at one side. This court leads into the
lower floor of the house. Ascending
still we reached the heavy outer door,
through which we entered the recep-
tion vestibule. Another heavy door at
right angles opens to a long passage,

at the end of which we came at last to
the inner court where our hostess met
us. This inner place is very fine in
workmanship, although, as it is here
the upper floor, there is no gallery.
On one side double doors give on to a
balcony, closely latticed, and looking
over the roofs below, to the sea. Beau-
tifully carved double doors, with
smaller doors cut in them, in the shape
of the Moorish arch, open into the
three apartments on the other side. In
the end of one of these, under a dome,
our luncheon was to be spread. Here
were no pictures to offend the eye. All
the furniture is in keeping; and we
sat on cushions on the floor about a
low round table.—M. Elizabeth Crouse,
in "Algiers."

William Morris in
the Faroe Islands

In "The Life of William Morris," by
J. W. Mackail, we are given the fol-
lowing description of the Faroe Islands
as first seen by Morris:
"I woke up later than usual, about
half-past six, and went on deck in a
hurry, because I remembered the mate
had promised that we should be at
Thorshaven in the Faroes by then,
and that we should have sighted the
south islands of them long before;
and now there we were sure enough,
steaming up the smooth water of a
narrow fiord with the shore close on
either board. I confess I shuddered
at my first sight of a really northern
land in the gray of a coldish morning.
(The Faroes seemed to me such a
gentle sweet place when we saw them
again after Iceland.) The hills were
not high, especially on one side, as
they slope beachless into the clear
but gray water; the grass was gray
between ledges of stone that divided
the hills in regular steps; it was not
savage, but mournfully empty and
barren, the gray clouds, dragging over
the hill-tops or lying in the hollows,
being the only thing that varied the
grass, stone, and sea; yet as we went
on, the fiord opened out on one side
and showed wild strange hills and
narrow sounds between the islands,
that had something, I don't know
what, of poetic and attractive about
them; and on one side was sign of
population in the patches of bright
green that showed the home-farms of
farmers on the hillsides, and at last
at the light's end we saw the pleasant-
looking little town of Thorshaven,
with its green-roofed little houses
clustering round a little bay and up a
green hillside: thereby we presently
cast anchor, the only other craft in
the harbor being three fishing smacks,
cutters, who in answer to the hoisting
of our flag ran up English colors, and
were, we afterward found out, from
Grimsby or Iceland.

"The shore soon became excited at
our arrival, and boats put off to us, the
friends of our three passengers for the
Faroes, and others, and there was a
great deal of kissing on deck presently;

then came a smart-looking boat carry-
ing the governor, and having eight
oars a side, manned by the queerest old
carles, who by way of salute as the
boat touched our side, shuffled off their
Faroish caps in a very undignified
manner. These old fellows, like most
(or all) of the men, wore an odd sort of
Phrygian cap, stockings and knee-
breeches, loose at the knee, and a coat
like a knight's justaucorps, only but-
toning in front, and generally open.
The boats are built high stem and
stern, with the keel-rib running up
into an ornament at each end, and can-
not have changed in the least since the
times of the Sagas."

After seeing the town they set off to
walk across the island of Straumey.
"Presently, having gone through the
town we met on a road that ran
through little fields of very sweet
flowery grass nearly ready for the
scythe: it affected me strangely to
see all the familiar flowers growing in
a place so different to anything one
had ever imagined, and withal (it had
grown a very bright fresh day by now)
there was real beauty about the place
of a kind I can't describe."

"We turned away and went along
the ridge of the mountain-neck, and
looking all up the valley, could see it
turning off towards the right, and a
higher range above its bounding hill;
and again it was exciting to be told
that this higher range was in another
island; we saw it soon, as we turned
a corner of the stony stepped gray
hills, and below us lay a deep calm
sound, say two miles broad, a hos-
backed steep mountain-island forming
the other side of it, next to which lay
a steeper islet, a mere rock; and then
other islands, the end of which we
could not see, entangled the sound
and swallowed it up; I was most
deeply impressed with it all, yet can
scarcely tell you why; it was like
nothing I had ever seen, but strangely
like my old imaginations of places for
sea-wanderers to come to; the day was
quite a hot summer day now, and
there was no cloud in the sky, and the
atmosphere was very, very clear, but
a little pillowy cloud kept dragging
and always changing, yet always
there, over the top of the little rocky
islet. All the islands, whether sloping
or sheer rocks, went right into the
sea without a hand's breadth of beach
anywhere; and, little thing as that
seems, I suppose it is this which gives
the air of romanticism to these strange
islands."

Washington

Washington is the mightiest name
on earth, long since mightiest in the
cause of civil liberty, still mightiest
in moral reformation. On that name
no eulogy is expected. It cannot be.
To add brightness to the sun or glory
to the name of Washington is alike
impossible. Let none attempt it. In
its naked, deathless splendor leave
it shining on.—Lincoln.

At the Source of the
Tweed

Far away on every side of you
stretch miles of lonely moorland, with
the shoulders of the more distant hills
reaching down in endless succession
into the western sky. There is no
sign of life in this wild place. The
stony road over which you drive was
once a mail-coach road; now it is
overgrown with grass. A few old
stakes show where it was necessary to
place a protection against the sudden
descents on the side of the road; but
now the road itself seems lapsing back
to moorland. It is up in this wilder-
ness of heather and wet moss that the
Tweed takes rise; but we could hear
no trickling of any stream to break the
profound silence. There was not even
a shepherd's hut visible; and we drove
on in silence, scarcely daring to break
the charm of the utter loneliness of
the place.

The road twists round to the right.
Before us a long valley is seen, and
we guess that it receives the waters
of the Tweed; although immediately
afterward we come upon a tiny rivulet
some two feet in width—either the
young Tweed itself or one of its various
sources; and as we drive on in the
gathering twilight, towards the valley,
it seems as though we were accom-
panied by innumerable streamlets
trickling down to the river. The fire
of sunset goes out in the west, but
over there in the clear green-white of
the east a range of hills still glows
with a strange roseate purple. We now
hear the low murmuring of the Tweed
in the silence of the valley. We get
down among the lower-lying hills and
the neighborhood of the river seems
to have drawn to it thousands of wild
creatures. There are plover calling
and whirling over the marshy levels.
There are black-cock and gray-hen
dusting themselves in the road before
us, and waiting until we are quite near
them before they wing their straight
flight up to the heaths above. Far over
us in the clear green of the sky, a
brace of wild ducks go swiftly past.
A weasel glides out over the gray
stones by the roadside; and farther
along the bank there are young rab-
bits watching, and trotting, and
watching again, as the phaeton gets
nearer to them. And then as the deep
rose-purple of the eastern hills fades
away, and all the dark green valley
of the Tweed lies under the cold silver-
gray of the twilight, we reach a small
and solitary inn, and are almost sur-
prised to hear once more the sound
of a human voice.—Black, in "Strange
Adventures of a Phaeton."

The Nations

And the nations, rising up, their sorry
And foolish sins shall put away,
As children when the teacher enters.
—Mrs. Browning.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Rural Problems in England

ONE of the most striking results of the great unifying process, going on throughout the world today, is the growing recognition of the fact that, all differences of race, tradition, and environment notwithstanding, there is a very deep underlying similarity between the problems faced by every country. There have always been those who took an interest in the problems of other lands, but it has largely been an academic interest. The liberal Venetian of the fourteenth century, for instance, no doubt read with profound interest Marco Polo's account of the ways, customs, and problems of the people of far-off Cathay, ruled over by Kublai, the great Mongol Khan; but the problems of Cathay were largely interesting to the Venetian because they were so utterly separate from the problems of Venice. It is only, indeed, within the last half century that there has been any great change in this respect, and only within the last few years that the great masses of the citizens of various countries have come to see that, in all the questions before them, industrial, social, and political, they have an immense ground in common.

Today, international congresses and conferences are the order of the day, almost of every day, and such questions as the housing problem, the drink problem, and all manner of other problems are seen to be no longer exclusively national issues, but, to a remarkable extent, international. This is especially noticeable, perhaps, in what may be called the rural problem. Practically every country, where the spread of manufactures has developed a vigorous city life, has the same record of a sustained drift of the agricultural population to the towns. And the reasons assigned are much the same wherever inquiry is made. The town pays better wages, and affords greater facilities for recreation, education, and social intercourse of all kinds.

In England, in the years immediately preceding the war, this drift to the towns had reached very serious proportions, and complaints as to the steadily increasing shortage of agricultural labor were to be heard on all hands. Back-to-the-land movements were organized, and every effort made to popularize them. The question of the shortage of houses, long a serious factor in creating a drift to the town, was taken in hand; whilst all manner of individual efforts were made throughout the country to render village life more attractive, in the best sense of that word. The farmer, however, declared his utter inability to make any important advance in wages, and with the wages in the towns steadily going up, the drift continued.

Such was the position at the outbreak of the war, but with the outbreak of the war the whole face of things, as far as agriculture was concerned, was changed, almost at once. Agriculture immediately became far and away the most important industry in the country. Its welfare became a matter of immediate governmental concern, and gradually, as the months went by, one problem after another solved itself. Chiefest amongst these, of course, was the wage question. The sixteen-shillings-a-week days were definitely left behind, and, when all the factors in the matter are taken into consideration, the agricultural laborer became a well-paid workman. As far as can be seen, he is likely to remain so, and, as the housing question is already being dealt with by the government with commendable vigor, there only remains, of the major agricultural problems, the question of bringing the amenities and facilities of the town to the countryside.

This question is now being taken up along thoroughly national lines by the newly-formed Village Clubs Association. This association, which has the support of the Board of Agriculture and the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, aims at establishing, in every village throughout the country, a club, or institute, which shall be a real center for the social life of the village and surrounding district. Each club is to be "free from patronage, open to all irrespective of sex, religious, class or political distinctions, with the entire control vested in a committee elected by its members or those chosen by them." Each institute thus formed may become affiliated with the association, and so enjoy many privileges, educational and recreational, which a great cooperative effort would render possible. Then, in time, the association hopes to be able to provide lecture courses, motion picture films, and facilities for study in all directions. The ideal club would have a large central recreation room, with a stage, if possible. This would be open to both men and women. Then there would be smaller reading rooms set apart for men and women, respectively. Each club, it is advised, should have its own football and cricket field, whilst a children's library should always be provided.

Now there is, of course, nothing really new in all this. For many years past there have been such clubs in quite a number of English villages. These clubs are, however, for the most part, the gifts of private individuals, and subject to certain well-defined restrictions. They do not, therefore, represent that spontaneous effort which is so much to be desired. As one of the pamphlets of the Village Clubs Association well points out, "the foundation of all schemes should be reliance upon the communal spirit, so that everything which is attempted would not be imposed from the top, but be built up from the bottom."

Such proposals as these must make a wide appeal. Indeed, there are few countries that have not something to learn from the plans of the association, and few countries for which an intelligent interest in the progress of the work would not have its reward.

The Evangeline Booth Medal

AS AN appreciation of "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service rendered as Commander of the Salvation Army of the United States," the Distinguished

Service Medal has been awarded to Miss Evangeline Booth. The presentation was made recently at a New York City theater by Maj.-Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the embarkation port at Hoboken, New Jersey, who officiated as the personal representative of the President of the United States and the War Department. It might be impossible to find any loyal and liberty-loving person, either in the United States or in Europe, who would intimate that the honor has been unworthily bestowed. As representing the American people's appreciation of the unselfish efforts of the directing forces of the Salvation Army and its staff of overseas workers, medals and badges must seem inadequate. There are unnumbered witnesses to substantiate the modest declaration of Miss Booth, made in response to the commendatory words spoken at the presentation, that she would not be speaking the truth if she did not say that she had not withheld one effort, had not permitted one opportunity for service to escape, and had not allowed one sacrifice to pass. With becoming modesty, the commander declared that her services had been small, and that in comparison with the sacrifices of others, hers had been little.

It might be unjust to say that there has ever been, during the last four years at least, a lack of proper appreciation on the part of the people of the United States, for the work of the American Salvation Army in the war-wrung countries of Europe. The work of the Salvation Army was, naturally, contemporaneous with that of other agencies which undertook to relieve the distress of the homeless, and to provide material comforts for the men engaged in fighting for the allied cause. As practically every one in the United States, who was loyal to that cause, had some part in the work of one or another of the organizations thus engaged, individual attention was especially directed to the efforts of particular committees and associations. Thus it was that the Salvation Army, a pioneer in relief work all along the line, proceeded unostentatiously to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, and clothe the naked. Candor compels the admission, made for no single element of society, that the work of the Salvation Army was not accomplished without the breaking down of a prejudice, which had long existed in various sections of the United States, against the supposed inefficiency, even in times of peace, of the methods of the organization, and even against its supposed aims.

But this prejudice was overcome, happily, early in the war. It could not have been otherwise, because proofs of efficiency were indisputable, and the results achieved, and everywhere manifest, were such that even the most outspoken critics were disarmed. No comprehensive review of the work of the Salvation Army in Europe could even be attempted here, of course, and probably no complete record of its accomplishments will ever be written. From the day, in 1917, when the first workers sent by the organization in the United States reached France, almost until the present day, it must appear, in the language of Miss Booth, no opportunity for service has been permitted to escape. To quote one of the workers, they "simply did what came first." They saw what needed to be done, and did it, and this, it is explained, was possible because the work was just what the members had been trained to do for years.

Efficiency, then, in the great work to be done in an emergency, was possible, not alone because of consecration to duty or unyielding loyalty to the common cause, but because of that preparation and training which enables the worker to know, first of all, what needs to be done, and next, how to do it. Possibly no directing force in what may be regarded as the preparatory school, the barracks, camps, and offices in which the Salvation Army workers have been trained, could have been more effective than that exerted by Miss Booth, and it is perhaps in appreciation of her years of more or less inconspicuous service, as well as of her service under the clearer light of publicity, that a fitting honor has been bestowed.

Postal Workers' Wages

THERE is no need of any prolonged inquiry, or any period of delay, as to the question of more pay for the United States postal employees. The plain facts, at least so far as the great army of letter carriers is concerned, convince the average citizen that the wages of these men ought to be increased, not alone for the decent support of themselves and their dependents, but for the self-respect of the Nation.

In approaching the subject of the legislation to provide some degree of tardy relief for these poorly paid workers, which is before Congress, let it be remembered that the maximum salary of letter carriers in the United States is \$1500 a year; that \$300 of this is counted as temporary additional compensation during war time; and that there has been no permanent increase in pay since 1907. There is, however, now under consideration a bill to raise the maximum to \$1650; also one for a temporary increase of 35 per cent. This latter is known as the Moses bill, and is before Congress at the request of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Graduated increases in pay for postal employees, instead of a flat advance of \$150 a year, an arrangement approved by the House of Representatives, are provided in a substitute bill favored by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and agreed to by Senate and House conferees. Under the Senate committee's plan, letter carriers, clerks, railway mail employees, and third-class postmasters would receive advances ranging from \$100 to \$240; rural carriers from \$75 to \$200, and fourth-class postmasters a flat increase of 10 per cent. Substitute clerks and carriers would gain a flat rate of sixty cents an hour.

Such increases would, of course, be a little better than none, yet for the great majority, which would benefit in less degree than that indicated by the maximum figures, the additional compensation promised by any of these measures seems very small. The men can hardly be expected to be satisfied, or even much pleased, with such action. The views of a large proportion of the carriers on the subject are, no doubt, much more nearly represented by the recommendations recently made to the con-

gressional commission, which has been investigating the condition of postal employees throughout the country, by the letter carriers in Massachusetts. These men proposed that the salaries should be of three grades—\$1800, \$2100, and \$2400. It is naturally expected that the report of this commission will have a strong, if not a determining influence on the action of Congress, and it is said that the salaries will be fixed at new rates within six months. But why delay for any such period as six months? These men have been living under difficulties already for two years, at the very least calculation. Spokesmen among the Boston carriers go so far as to say that if Congress does not soon afford relief, at least 200 of their number in this city will be forced to resign. They add that hundreds of them would have resigned before now if their association leaders had not influenced them to remain by encouragement that Congress would soon provide for them. An investigating committee of twenty-five carriers in the city mentioned recently ascertained that many of their fellow workers had become involved in debts, varying in amount from \$100 to \$800, as a direct result of insufficient income, and that such indebtedness was increasing. That letter carriers find it difficult, if not impossible, to live within their income is certainly not surprising when their wages are compared with those of motormen who, in Boston, for instance, have a maximum of \$1800; of policemen who receive \$1600, with a pension of \$800 to look forward to; and of express wagon drivers, whose maximum is \$1980.

It is quite safe for members of Congress to assume that the public has no desire to be niggardly toward the postal employees. The United States is, truly enough, under large expense, and should not waste money, but it is not poor, and it should be just to all those working faithfully in its service. Moreover, the thousands of letter carriers come into fairly intimate relationship with millions of people throughout the country. Is it not worth more to the Nation than the mere dollars and cents involved to have these men feel that the government is treating them justly?

Reopening the Louvre

THE decision of the authorities to reopen the Palais du Louvre, after according it the rare attention of a new coat of paint, brings the famous collection once more within the scope of that indispensable commodity, the "Handy Guide to Paris." The palace, after remaining closed to the public, like many another European gallery and museum, during the period of the war, will now resume its place of honor in "conducted tours" and on established sightseeing routes; and soon the steady stream of visitors from all parts of the world will no doubt be drifting slowly, with upturned faces, through its labyrinth of "salons."

But the guarded doors of the Louvre do not open exclusively for the benefit of tourists from foreign parts, though the polyglot whispers of admiration that float reverently around the historic galleries bear witness that they are there in large numbers; nor should it be imagined that the Frenchman is content that others should marvel at his incomparable treasures, while he, the proud possessor, seeks rather the proverbial gaiety of his great city. The Frenchman may love the glittering lights of the "grands boulevards"; he may delight in the extravagance of the "revue," and visit the showmen's booths, that spring up like mushrooms in the outlying parts of the city, still, however much enthusiasm he bestows upon his pleasures, he will yield to none in his devotion to the classic gems with which his country abounds. And classic ground there is in plenty within this great gray rectangle of buildings between the Rue de Rivoli and the Seine. Some say its career opened as Merovingian Dagobert's hunting lodge; others declare it was a fortress on the river; but the truth of its origin can be learned neither from the records nor from learned hypotheses on the meaning of its name. Truly there is classic luster in such profound obscurity. Certain it is, however, that Philip Augustus, in crusading days, kept princely prisoners incarcerated within its walls, and that Francis I, shortly after his display of diplomatic cordiality toward Henry VIII of England at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, held in the Louvre a feast for the Emperor Charles V, equally lavish and equally preposterous. One monarch after another added to the building and to its trophies, until it reached completion at about the time that Napoleon III exercised his eventful rule, when it was acknowledged to be the most perfect architectural expression of the Renaissance in France and the largest collection of pictures in Europe.

But regal though it may be in appearance, and reminiscent in one feature or another of many a monarch of the ancien régime, it is now peculiarly the people's art gallery. Witness the controversy in the reign of Louis XV, when La Font de Saint Yenne discoursed loudly against the "burying" of great treasures at Versailles, where Louis XIV had taken many of the valuable paintings acquired by France, for his personal enjoyment. The bold denunciation eventually caused the return to the Louvre of these works, to be seen and studied by the people. And if anyone fancy that the people had no liking for such things, let him recall those strange scenes of jubilation when the masterpieces captured by the first Napoleon were disembarked in their crates on the wharves of the Seine and moved to the Louvre, the cheering crowds "falling in" behind the trucks as if it were the triumph of a Caesar. Or, again, let him recall the decree passed by Republican France for the allocation of 100,000 francs per annum for the purchase for the Louvre of pictures which might perchance be exposed at private sales in foreign countries; a modest sum, yet large enough to indicate the ideals of the new democracy.

Thus, while people from many lands wander through the "Salon Carré," the chamber of masterpieces; the "Galerie Rubens," where the famous Medici paintings are hung; and the historic rooms of the marvelous first floor; gazing intently at the Da Vincis, the Titians, and the Rembrandts; surveying hall after hall of paintings, panels, frescoes, temperas, and statues; the people of France, knowing the artistic worth of all they see, add

to their natural love of things artistic a full appreciation of the long effort that finally assembled so historic and rare a collection in their midst. For them the reopening of the Louvre will bring the joy of a collector permitted once more to view his most prized possession after a long period of separation.

Notes and Comments

WHEN the "Peacock Room" is installed in the museum built in Washington to contain the art collection given to the United States by Mr. Freer it will have the uncommon distinction, for a room, of having made two long journeys. It will have traveled first from the London home of Mr. Frederick R. Leland, the first owner, to Mr. Freer's house in Detroit, and then to Washington, where it will settle down permanently just as Whistler designed and painted it to make a harmonious setting for his painting, "La Princesse," and added two splendid peacocks, symbolizing "the apotheosis of art et l'argent," in commemoration of the owner's objection to his rather impressive bill. One peacock stands for Mr. Whistler, the other for Mr. Leland; but both are part and parcel of one of the most distinctive examples of interior decoration in the world. Pictures have been painted often enough with consideration of the room in which they were to hang; in this case the artist, dissatisfied with the room, painted it himself to harmonize with his picture, and, in his own words, "forgot everything in my joy in it."

A GRAND speech of Viviani's! Everybody is agreed as to that; the Peace Treaty was its subject. Mr. Viviani is the chairman of the Peace Commission. It was voted that the speech should be printed and posted all over the country. Clemenceau—it is said to be the first time he has ever done it—arose with the rest of the deputies to cheer the speaker as he left the tribune. Viviani at one moment recalled the scene of the "scrap of paper" in Berlin, and the Chamber showed that the Syrian cloud had been veritably but a cloud. The place rang with cheers for England.

AFTERWARD in the lobby another scene was recalled, a moment of suspense in which a great Frenchman had declared his faith in England. It was in July, 1914. Will England march? somebody voiced the question which was in the hearts of all; Clemenceau answered: "Je connais l'Angleterre. Elle marchera immédiatement. If King George himself were to say England would not march, well, I would answer he does not know his own country." Clemenceau said that standing under the statue of the Laocöon, a subject not inaptly symbolizing the awful situation in which Europe found herself that summer five years ago.

THE completeness with which the famous Library of Louvain was destroyed comes out in the report of the American committee which has been visiting the ruin with a view to building the new Library of Louvain which is to be the "free gift of the United States." Some of the walls, pillars, and buttresses remain standing, and even retain their carvings and sculptures, but the idea of rebuilding the library has been abandoned. Of the contents of the Louvain Library nothing at all is left; the few volumes that were found still retaining their shape crumbled when touched. Aside from the thousands of volumes that can be replaced, the ruin contains the ashes of at least a thousand manuscripts that were priceless, because it would be impossible to replace them. There were, one may admit, more widely important things in the world, for example, than the two autograph manuscripts of Dionysius Carthusiensis, but Louvain was proud to possess those specimens of his handwriting, and all the wealth of the United States cannot give them back.

ALTHOUGH it detracts nothing from present perplexities, it is interesting to know, on the word of a decipherer of ancient records, that in the year 309 B. C. there was a strike of the musicians' union in Rome. The officials of Rome, it appears, thought that the musicians should play without pay at a forthcoming festival in honor of Jupiter. The musicians thought otherwise, and although Rome, then engaged in one of the Samnite wars, had little money to spend for music, decided not to "do their bit" by performing without pay. Apparently the argument that they were really playing for Jupiter himself was tried without effect. So the city officials decided on an appeal to public opinion; they evolved a stratagem by which they decoyed the striking musicians to the scene of the festival, and, with all Rome looking expectantly at them, the musicians changed their minds and there was "music as usual."

ACCUSTOMED to the process by those comparatively simple mechanisms which sell chocolate, or accurately weigh the interested patron who drops a penny in the slot, the public is probably prepared for new machines now impending in the United States that will sell various articles, give change, and sternly refuse counterfeit money. Parallel columns in a recent American newspaper describe the means by which young women are being taught salesmanship, and the new machines that will make salesmen and saleswomen unnecessary. Fortunately there is room in the modern commercial world for both, and, even at its best, the machine will be of little help to the customer in selecting merchandise.

THE decision reached by some of the British trade unions to withdraw their request for a shorter week than 47 hours, until an opportunity had been given to examine the results of this innovation, is of greater significance than appears on the surface. It shows that the union leaders are beginning to realize that there is something larger than personal interest. It shows also that the leaders have not quite forgotten that the real basis of the reduction of working hours is greater efficiency. When Labor as a whole sees that it is just as far from reaching a solution of the problems of today when it abuses the privileges it has wrested from the employer as when it was abused by that employer, that solution will be more than half found.